HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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How Cries of 'McCarthyism' Aided Philby

By FREDERIC NELSON

Back in 1953 Rebecca West did a pair of articles for the London *Sunday Times* in which she sought to inform the British public that all the talk they had been hearing of how the U.S.A. was in the grip of hysteria in the course of which "people of liberal opinions are dragged before inquisitorial committees to be defamed and insulted on the unsupported evidence of informers of the lowest character," was a lot of bilge.

In the course of her article Miss West reviewed the successes which the Communists had had in penetrating the American "power structure," and then raised the question: Why do people in America and Britain denounce those who seek to expose the Communists as "witch hunters"?

Miss West's answer was this: "The immediate reason is the hypnotic power of the word 'McCarthyism': the belief that the United States is at present practically governed by a dictator named Joe McCarthy, that he invented and controls the investigations and uses them as the instruments of his tyranny."

Miss West went on to demonstrate the absurdity of this myth and added that the myth has been of tremendous use to the Communists, for one reason because it caused a large section of the public to "regard persons called before the committees as delicate Davids braving a gross Goliath, and such of them as were Communists would get the benefit of the doubt."

Despite Miss West's thoughtful analysis—to say nothing of what those of us who "lived through McCarthyism" could see with our own eyes—the myth is still routine doctrine among liberals and is taken seriously by too many others who ought to know better.

It is no surprise to find Archibald MacLeish blasting off with the plain fabrication that in the "McCarthy era"

British/Soviet double agent Harold (Kim) Philby's disclosure of his espionage activities may help awaken even doctrinaire liberals to the Communist threat.

to dedicate a public library was "an act of defiance and protest—defiance not of a demagogue in Congress alone, but of the whole miasma of suspicion and censorship he had let loose on the country." This is the kind of fiction which liberals feed each other.

More disturbing is to find a careful historian like A. L. Rowse in *The Churchills* comparing the anti-Papist hysteria in 17th Century England to "that which the United States experienced under McCarthy." However, in the American edition of the book the phrase "under McCarthy" is changed to "a short while ago," and Mr. Rowse concedes that "there was a certain amount of justification for this fear."

And how! Now we have the Philby case, and with it the revelation that the belief in "McCarthyism" is not just something to argue about with liberals, but, as Miss West predicted, a weapon which the Communists have used most effectively in their effort to paralyze the will of the anti-Communist West.

Who doesn't recall the obscene performances of liberal columnists doing their best to be "persecuted" by Sen. McCarthy in order to pose as heroic fighters in the battle for free speech? But how many of us then recognized these exhibitionists as instruments, willing or deluded, in the Communist plan to blunt public authority in its far from determined effort to thwart the conspiracy?

The extent of the damage caused and the number of lives lost because of the success of Soviet agent Harold Philby in worming his way to the top in British intelligence may never be fully known. Through the virtually unimpeded operations of Philby, George Blake and the two dipsodiplomats Burgess and McLean, the Soviet apparatus doubtless possesses an impressive dossier on Western anti-Red activity, supposedly "secret" and otherwise.

We do not know, of course, how many other Communist agents and their local subordinates have managed to carry on without interference because government officialdom has been hesitant to act lest the cry of "McCarthyism!" be raised.

In Great Britain, the former Tory Prime Minister Harold Macmillan used McCarthyism to explain the outcry against Philby, after our own CIA had tipped off the British on Philby's activities. This was as early as 1955, but Mr. Macmillan fatuously dismissed the matter with the statement that there was "no reason to conclude that Mr. Philby had at any time betrayed the interests of this country."

Old Boy network? Well, Philby and Macmillan are both "public school" Old Boys, but the more probable answer is the same one that Mr. Macmillan gave in another crisis over a suspected spy (Vassall): fear of being sneered at as a McCarthyite. As Peter Simple of the London *Telegraph* put it, "the word McCarthyism [has] the paralyzing effect of nerve gas."

It is indeed a shocking indictment of liberalism that its major contribution to "social advance" was to hand the Communist conspirators a defensive weapon probably more potent than the 5th Amendment's provision against self-incrimination.

The fiction of "McCarthyism," which deluded even some of Joe McCarthy's colleagues in the Senate, has become a sort of Terror operating against anybody in public life, or in the press and education system, who undertook to expose or frustrate the Communist drive to take over the world.

It has been, as Miss West wrote 14 years ago, "much easier, much more popular, much safer, to follow the middle-class fashion of today and repeat what may or may not be true, but is certainly irrelevant: that we are all much superior to Sen. McCarthy."

It's all pretty humiliating, but Americans have a distaste for being "had" twice and we may be fortunate enough to experience a New Wave of McCarthyism. Should that happen, the Communists m.ght conceivably find their erstwhile liberal errand boys really terrified, this time terrified enough to refuse to pull more Communist chestnuts out of the fire. Or is that just too naive?

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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Two strong conservatives have just joined the **Nixon for President campaign.** They are: Richard Kleindienst, Goldwater's field operations man in 1964, and former seven-term California Congressman Donald Jackson, who served on both the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Foreign Affairs Committee. Kleindienst has charge of rounding up delegates for Nixon in 11 states, while Jackson is special assistant to Henry Bellmon, current national head of the Nixon for President drive.

● Dovish **Tom Wicker**, chief of the New York Times' Washington Bureau, told members of the Sigma Delta Chi journalism fraternity last week that a GOP "peace" candidate couldn't beat LBJ in 1968.

● **Dallas Republicans** scored impressive victories last week, indicating further that LBJ faces huge obstacles if he is to carry his home state next year (see page 8). Republican O.H. "Ike" Harris pulled more than 70 per cent of the vote to capture a previously Democratic state senate seat and GOP candidates made the runoff for all six vacancies in the state House. The Republicans led the voting in all but one of the House races.

● Sen. **John Tower** (R.-Tex.) is having a difficult time making up his mind: He could accept the chairmanship of the Nixon for President campaign when Henry Bellmon resigns to run for the Senate in Oklahoma, or he could decide to make a bid to become the first Republican governor of Texas since Reconstruction now that John Connally has announced he won't run for re-election next year.

● Secretary of State **Dean Rusk** is coming under heavy fire not only from the left for his stand on Viet Nam, but from conservatives because of his consistent appeasing of the Soviet Union. A number of House lawmakers, including Representatives Thomas Abernethy (D.-Miss.) and John Duncan (R.-Tenn.), have scored the secretary for breaking his rule of never going to evening embassy cocktail parties to attend a celebration honoring the Communist conquest of Russia in 1917 given at the Soviet Embassy on November 7.

● The **Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation,** the private fund which bankrolls Lord Russell's many pacifist projects, is going broke. According to a report in the London Sunday Times the cost of the Russell-organized "war crimes tribunal," the anti-Viet Nam, anti-American forum that met in Stockholm last spring, was unable to pay for itself and outside donations were scarce; cost of the tribunal has been estimated at $280,000, most of which was paid by the foundation. The first victim of the foundation's depression was the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, a pro-Viet Cong militant group set up by Lord Russell and financed by his foundation; according to the Times, the foundation has closed down the group's headquarters, reduced its staff from 15 to five and stopped paying its organizing secretary, David Robinson.

● Peace Corps chieftain **Jack Vaughn** predicts the United States will soon be sending corpsmen to Communist countries and that the United States must be prepared to receive similar groups from Red nations in return.

● LBJ's decision to send the Marines into the **Dominican Republic** to prevent a Communist takeover in 1965 appears to have been more right than many believed at the time. Dominican poet-politician Juan Bosch, whom the Reds wanted to return to power, was described by liberals in this country as a good Democrat, but Bosch, now in exile in Spain, continues to parrot the Communist line. In a broadcast taped in Spain and aired over Radio Santo Domingo on August 29 Bosch condemns the United States and praises Castro. On October 14 he was quoted as saying: "I would rather die being a Communist than a pro-Yankee. Anyone who wishes to draw conclusions from these words is free to do so."

● French Marxist writer **Regis Debray** and Bertrand Russell's secretary, Ralph Schoenman, were implicated in Bolivian guerrilla activities when passages from a diary reportedly written by the late Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara were read to a Bolivian military court last week. The court is trying Debray on charges of murder and rebellion. The diary strongly indicates that Debray was a courier between Castro and Che and had been given the task of organizing European support for Bolivian guerrilla activities. A Debray "friend" mentioned in the diary—later identified by the Bolivian prosecuting attorney as Schoenman—was supposed to have been Debray's contact man in Europe. When questioned by the New York Times Schoenman would neither deny nor confirm that he was the "friend" mentioned, but stressed that the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation has "always been a supporter of the guerrilla and the oppressed and will continue to be."

● Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) says he will hold hearings next year on whether the **National Labor Relations Board** is exceeding its authority in carrying out administrative authority granted to it by Congress.

● Chalk up another victory for the **House Committee on Un-American Activities.** Because the committee exposed Portland, Ore., Democratic precinct committeeman Donald Hamerquist as a Communist, a special bill was pushed through the state legislature permitting Hamerquist's recall. Democrats on November 7 voted 60 to 9 to oust Hamerquist from his job, though an additional 143 registered Democrats in the precinct failed to go to the polls. Hamerquist insists he didn't cast a ballot for himself, claiming that if he only got one vote he didn't want people to think "I was the only guy who voted for me."

● **Dr. James L. Goddard,** chief of the Food and Drug Administration, claims he was quoted inaccurately by the newspapers when they reported he had downgraded the dangers of marijuana. Goddard now says that he thinks marijuana is dangerous, but that penalties for its use should be reviewed because "we should not make criminals of youths who experiment with it."

● The editors of **Ramparts**, the New Left bible, have brazenly challenged the federal government by publicly defying federal law. The magazine's four top editors—Warren Hinckle III, Dugald Stermer, Robert Scheer and Sol Stern—are pictured on the cover of the latest issue holding their burning draft cards. Predictably, a Justice Department spokesman had no comment on the flagrant offense.

● Rep. Edith Green (D.-Ore.), sharp-tongued critic of Sargent Shriver, is looking into the OEO's reported **subsidization of "independent" groups** protesting cuts in the poverty agency's budget. Such involvement would represent a violation of the law, Mrs. Green believes.

● Rep. James Gardner (R.-N.C.) warns that "the **Office of Economic Opportunity** could very easily control the political destiny of America" if the 1968 election is closely contested. Gardner noted that the OEO has financed voter registration campaigns in North Carolina, Texas, Ohio, Tennessee, New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania—in each case adding untold numbers of Democratic voters to the rolls.

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House Lets Down GIs

Some 200 House lawmakers are going to have a tough time explaining to parents and friends of American soldiers in Viet Nam why they voted to kill efforts to deprive dollar aid to Communist and non-Communist countries supplying weapons and material to Hanoi. And *Human Events* isn't going to make it any easier for them. On page 15 readers will find the rollcall on which 167 Democrats and 33 Republicans buried for good two amendments that would, at the very least, have let GIs who are laying down their lives for their country know that they have the full support of their representatives in Congress.

But apparently most members of the House—including Representatives Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Chester Mize (R.-Kan.), who has been drumming up support to sell America's highest quality machine tools to Soviet Russia; Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), and young Bob Taft—just didn't think it worthwhile to give that moral support.

Here is the background to this amazing performance by the House: In order to persuade Communist countries to put a halt to their trading with Hanoi, the House had earlier this year adopted several amendments to the foreign aid bill to severely restrict the amount of aid countries engaging in commerce with the enemy could receive from the United States. Two of the most important amendments were sponsored by Representatives H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) and Paul Findley (R.-Ill.).

The Gross amendment would have put an airtight ban on aid to nations trading with North Viet Nam, with a portion of his proposal also prohibiting the United States from purchasing or selling defense services and articles to such countries.

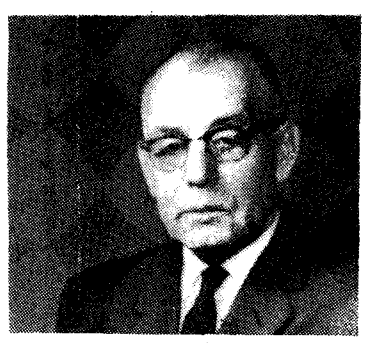
The Findley measure would have suspended most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff privileges for Poland because Polish officials have been boasting of the weapons they are sending North Viet Nam.

The bill then went to the Senate-House conference committee, where a majority of House members on the conference readily bowed before the wishes of Senators J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) and Frank Church (D.-Idaho.) and scuttled the Gross-Findley proposals.

Leading the House backdown in conference were Morgan, Zablocki, Peter Frelinghuysen (R.-N.J.) and William Mailliard (R.-Calif.). (Indiana Republican Ross Adair was the only House conferee who wouldn't go along with the senators and refused to sign the conference report.)

When the conference compromise on foreign aid came back to the House for approval, Rep. Gross moved to restore the deleted amendments. His motion would have had the House, in effect, tell the

FINDLEY



GROSS

Senate it would just not pass the foreign aid bill unless the Gross-Findley amendments were finally accepted.

This motion lost by a narrow 200 votes to 196, with Administration Democrats and liberal Republicans voting to sink the measure. A shift of just three votes would have made the difference in Gross' favor.

The debate in the House was fast and furious, with Representatives Morgan, Zablocki, Frelinghuysen and Mailliard vigorously opposing the Gross motion. Arguing against penalizing Poland for sending arms to North Viet Nam, Morgan said he doubted if "there are many here this afternoon who believe that denying the Viet Cong arms from the Polish munitions industry will have any significant effect on the progress of the war in Viet Nam."

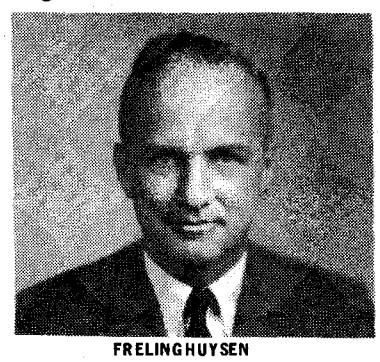
Findley made this defense of his proposal: "Poland is the only nation so supplying arms which enjoys MFN status.

"As recently as July, Polish officials bragged about the effectiveness of Polish arms in Viet Nam. The defense minister said some of these were World War II weapons. On October 16 U.S. newspapers published photos of U.S. lend-lease weapons from World War II, captured from Communists in Viet Nam. No doubt they were part of the weapons supplied by Poland.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

"The conference report suggests that this amendment would probably jeopardize some U.S. commercial trade in Poland. This may be true because higher tariffs would temporarily result. To me, this counting-house argument is totally empty compared with the jeopardy to U.S. lives caused by weapons from Poland."

Representatives Frelinghuysen and Mailliard entered the fray against the Gross amendment by echoing the line Great Britain has been using in its huff-



FRELINGHUYSEN

ZABLOCKI

ing and puffing about the Gross proposal. The British have been complaining its passage would stop all American arms sales to them, including 50 F-111 swing-wing aircraft, hundreds of Phantom jets and missiles for nuclear submarines.

Rep. Charles Chamberlain (R.-Mich.) responded to this line of reasoning:

The Gross amendment, he averred, would not "wreck" British defense policy. All the British had to do to prevent such "wreckage" was to stop permitting British flag ships from sailing into Haiphong and stop trading some $200,000 worth of goods per year with the Communist regime.

The British say their trade with Hanoi is "minuscule." Chamberlain doesn't happen to think $200,000 worth of goods is so minuscule and points out that in the first eight months of 1967 a total of 41 vessels flying British flags—including oil tankers—have voyaged to Haiphong. More is at stake, said Chamberlain, than even the amount of goods shipped or imported from North Viet Nam.

"I would simply point out that what is at issue here . . . is the moral question of carrying out 'business as usual' with a country whose policy of aggression and subversion presently constitutes the greatest threat to international peace and security. . . .

"If, I submit, the Brisith consider this trade of such trifling economic importance they should have no difficulty eliminating it entirely."

Rep. Gross put it this way: "Up to this point,

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, left, and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly Dobrynin exchange toasts at a November 7 reception in Washington marking the 50th year of the Communist takeover of Russia. The affair was hosted by the Soviet Embassy; Rusk departed from his usual avoidance of such cocktail parties, saying: "Well, for the 50th anniversary, I make an exception." Meanwhile, in Viet Nam. . . .

President Johnson has refused to take any meaningful action to stop the tens of thousands of tons of supplies our so-called foreign friends have made available to the North Vietnamese enemy. . . .

"It is unbelievable, with more than 100,000 casualties in Viet Nam, including 14,000 dead, that nothing has been done to stop this flow of supplies. How many of these casualties resulted from equipment shipped into the port of Haiphong? . . .

"How can the U.S. government tolerate and do business with so-called friendly nations that supply arms or any other sinews of war to the Communists and still look our servicemen in the the face, those who lost their lives because of the supplies that have gone into Haiphong from profiteering foreign nations which pose as our friends?"

Such arguments, however, failed to carry the day and the House went on record as refusing to help our front line soldiers in the important matter of trading with the enemy.

An Angry Soldier Writes

After the House vote on the Gross-Findley amendments (see above), Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) received the following letter, dated November 10, from Sgt. Philip Watts, who is on duty with allied forces in Viet Nam. Watts, whose father is a good friend of Findley, wrote:

"Thank you for your stand in support of us in Viet Nam. . . . I can only say that thousands of GIs . . . were shocked and bewildered that such a large number of their 'congressmen' would deny them the support necessary to win the war in Viet Nam. . . .

"I know that sometimes Americans must make sacrifices, great sacrifices. We may even lose a few friends. But if they are really friends, they wouldn't hesitate to put *right* before *might*. . . .

"Our Australian and New Zealand allies in Viet Nam are equally outraged with Great Britain's trade with North Viet Nam, directly and indirectly. As a result, most Australian soldiers I have come in contact with in Viet Nam are predicting a 'break' with the Commonwealth and some kind of economic and military union with the United States. . . .

"I have spent a great deal of my time among the Australians and New Zealanders in Viet Nam and can testify to the fact that we have a lot in common, including this trading with the enemy!

"Talk about winning friends! We could really win some good ones by supporting the Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, Koreans and Thais, who are fighting for us all in Viet Nam. I can't think of a greater friend than one who would give up his life for another. This was demonstrated last April 7th, when an Australian major gave his life by carrying two wounded American officers to safety and then charging the enemy single-handedly and inflicting heavy casualties.

"For this he was (posthumously) awarded the

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Victoria Cross, the highest decoration for heroism in the British Commonwealth.

"You would be amazed to see the amount of supplies unloaded at Haiphong in a single day. I have seen it and it should be closed and destroyed as soon as possible. I realize that this would deny some basic necessities to the North Vietnamese, but it would greatly reduce their war-making capability and shorten the war, if not end it. The basic necessities could be airlifted under a flag of truce.

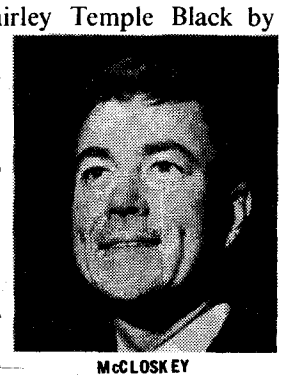
"I would like to have a list of the 'congressmen' who voted on the resolution pertaining to 'U.S. Sales Restriction to Nations Trading with North Viet Nam.' Many American GIs will be anxious to write their congressmen and find out why they took their stand on the resolution!

"I would like this letter read to the House of Representatives if you think it is appropriate."

Findley did read the letter, but so far the House is not listening.

Shirley's Loss

Most political analysts do not view the defeat of hawkish and conservative Shirley Temple Black by dovish and liberal Paul McCloskey in San Mateo County last week as a simple defeat for conservative Republicanism. Mrs. Black, it is noted, ran a poor campaign; she refused to debate the issues and she lost to a rugged, good-looking Marine colonel and attorney who some years ago had led a locally popular fight to keep Atomic Energy Commission high-tension wires out of an exclusive section in the county.


McCLOSKEY

Furthermore, Mrs. Black was a victim of the fact that the conservative Republican vote was split three ways: among herself, Sheriff Earl Whitmore of San Mateo and Paul Draper, who was endorsed by the widow of Rep. Arthur Younger, whose seat was up for grabs. The votes piled up by Mrs. Black, Whitmore and Draper, in fact, came to some 10,000 more votes than McCloskey received.

McCloskey also took advantage of the peculiar nature of the election: There was a single ballot so that Democrats could vote for Republican candidates and vice versa. If no one received 51 per cent of the total vote, the top vote-getters from each party were to meet in in a December 12 runoff.

The result: McCloskey not only picked up Republican moderate and liberal votes, but cashed in on support from Democrats as well.

McCloskey, in fact, had some high-powered Democratic backing, including retired Gen. James Gavin, who has long been close to the Kennedys, and Mrs. Edward Heller, a member of California's powerful Board of Regents. Mrs. Heller, a Democratic national committeewoman from 1944 to 1948 and later a member of the DNC's executive committee's executive staff, chipped in $1,000 to McCloskey's campaign, according to San Francisco newspapers.

McCloskey's Democratic support may not only have been a result of dissatisfaction with LBJ and the war, but may also have come from the goodwill McCloskey built up among Democrats by supporting Pierre Salinger in his Senate race against George Murphy in 1964.

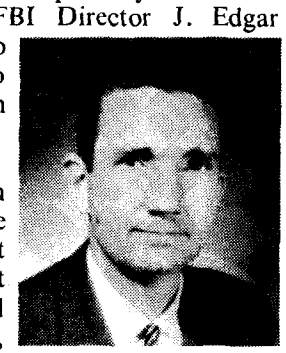
McCloskey stands as the favorite to win in the December 12 runoff and head for Congress. But astute political observers say McCloskey's smashing victory could be short-lived. By going after the votes of peacenik Democrats, McCloskey has alienated many Republicans, particularly conservatives. These Republicans might well sit out the December election, figuring that since the seat comes up for grabs again next year anyway, they might as well wait for a chance for Republicans then to nominate a stronger party regular in the '68 GOP-only primary.

In addition, Roy Archibald, the Democratic nominee who will face McCloskey in December, is also a dove and the peaceniks may flock back to him now that they've helped knock the hawks out of the Republican race.

Though Archibald didn't harp on his dovishness as much as McCloskey, he has demonstrated his support for the peaceniks in a variety of ways, including the fact that he allowed his 1962 Lincoln Continental to be used in the April peace demonstrations in San Francisco as a vehicle for transporting peacenik placards.

The Clark, Hoover Split

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark is reportedly "livid" at the "insubordination" of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who has refused to lend his prestigious agency to a much-ballyhooed Madison Avenue war on crime.


CLARK

Clark unveiled the program last week, announcing that the Justice Department would set up "strike forces" to fight organized crime in selected areas. Under the program, the attorney general would coordinate the activities of six federal agencies in an intensified "crime war" lasting 18 months to two years in a single area.

Taking their orders from Clark will be agents of the Treasury Department, Narcotics Bureau, Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Customs Bureau, and the Labor Department's racketeering division.

Conspicuously absent are Hoover's G-men. The FBI chief has incurred Clark's wrath by refusing to turn over his agents to the "strike force" teams.

Sources close to the bureau say that the "strike force" concept is impractical and will have no lasting value. They say the drive will garner headlines for Clark but achieve little in the fight against organized crime. "The FBI has no intention of being used in a propaganda campaign," one source says.

The bureau feels, too, that its integrity is protected by keeping separate the investigating and prosecuting functions of the Justice Department.

Flood's Panama Canal Bill

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D.-Pa.) has introduced a bill (HR 13834) to modernize the Panama Canal that many believe is a practical alternative to the White House-negotiated treaties that would surrender U.S. sovereignty over this strategic waterway.

FLOOD

The Flood measure answers the argument advanced that the present canal is no longer suitable for today's large ocean-going vessels and that the new treaties will, at least, give the United States an option to construct a sea-level canal elsewhere across the Isthmus of Panama.

Rep. Flood's significant piece of legislation would not only permit the United States to keep its sovereignty over the Zone, but would provide enough money to activate the Third Locks project, thus transforming the present canal into a modern-day waterway.

Under plans authorized by Congress in 1960, all but three miles of the summit channel of the canal between the locks has been widened to 500 feet and provides two-way transit for vessels. All that remains to complete the modernization, say engineering experts, is the reactivation of the Third Locks project as improved in the light of marine operating experience during World War II. The Flood bill would do just that.

Former State Department official Donald Dozer, who described this "Third Locks" project in *Human Events* on October 28, has praised the Flood bill. Neither the White House treaties (so far balked by public opposition and the efforts of such lawmakers as Sen. Strom Thurmond and Flood, himself) nor any other special treaty arrangements with Panama, says Dozer, will be necessary if Congress passes the Flood bill and authorizes the modernization of the existing canal within the present Canal Zone.

Dozer claims: "The cost of modernization is modest in comparison with the astronomical costs of a sea-level canal. The modernized Panama Canal when completed will meet the growing needs of world commerce well into the 21st Century and can be financed without an increase in the present canal tolls system in accordance with the treaty obligations of the United States."

Gridiron Spoof

Washington's famous Gridiron Club, comprising some 50 journalists, staged its annual spoofing of prominent political personalities last week. Held in Williamsburg, Va., the show lampooned President Lyndon Johnson, Governors Rockefeller, Reagan and Romney and many other big names.

Much of the material had more than a germ of truth. A make-believe George Christian, LBJ's press secretary, sang the following words to the song "It Ain't Necessarily So":

It ain't necessarily so, it ain't necessarily so.
The news that I feed you is meant to mislead you,
It ain't necessarily so.

The President he wants a good press,
The President he wants a good press,
When he plants a rumor it's all in good humor,
The President he needs a good press.

Everett Dirksen, the GOP's Senate leader who so often bails LBJ out of some tight fix, received some advice from a kindly colleague:

Don't throw bouquets at him,
Don't fight his fight too much.
Don't say he is right too much.
People will say you're in love.

Don't keep befriending him.
Why don't you give him a shove?
The way you're defending him,
People will say you're in love.

Some of the best lines were aimed at Arkansas' philosopher of appeasement, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.). Expressing his thoughts to the tune of "Button Up Your Overcoat," the actor playing Fulbright sang about the type of advice the senator would have given George Washington and Co. during the Revolutionary War.

Stay away from Lexington,
Don't set Boston free.
Take good care of yourself—
Let the Red Coats be.

Massachusetts can't be saved,
Anyone can see.
Take good care of yourself—
Let the Red Coats be.

Beware of Valley Forge, oh, oh.
Brandywine, oh, oh,
Bunker Hill, oh, oh—
Try to get along with Lord Cornwallis.

Don't you cross the Delaware
When the winds blow free.
Take good care of yourself—
Let the Red Coats be.

Romney's Rebuke

"What are they trying to do to me?"

That was George Romney's plaintive wail last week as the Michigan governor's own party dealt him a humiliating rebuke. Only two days before he was scheduled to announce for the presidency, the GOP majority in the Michigan State Senate unanimously rejected one of Romney's pet projects.

ROMNEY

The governor had promised passage of a state "fair housing" ordinance and had begged, pleaded and cajoled for the legislature to give him one. But on November 16 his fellow Republicans recessed the governor's special session for 25 days and went home.

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POLITICS '68

GURNEY

Rep. **Edward J. Gurney** (R.-Fla.), who is campaigning for the Senate seat now held by retiring Democrat George Smathers, has received a big boost from Republican Sen. **John Tower** of Texas.

GURNEY

The highly respected Tower, a big gun in GOP circles and a member of the Armed Services and Banking Committees, has signed a letter to Republican contributors on behalf of the Gurney for Senate Committee in Orlando, Fla. Full of warm praise for Gurney, the letter stresses that he has the "best chance to win" **Smathers' Senate** seat in the 1968 elections.

Tower says that Gurney is a man of "impeccable honesty," has a "97 per cent conservative voting record" on the Americans for Constitutional Action index and is a ***"winning Republican."*** "In 1966," says the Tower letter, "he defeated his opponent in the primary election with over 97 per cent of the vote. This was the highest margin of victory in a primary election since 1936. . . . And then in September his Democratic opponent withdrew because of Ed Gurney's strong political appeal. This is unheard of in the South."

Adds the Texas senator: "Last fall Florida elected the **first Republican governor**; three months later the GOP won 40 per cent of the legislature in a special election—twice as many seats as ever before.

"As a United States senator I have campaigned for over 45 Republicans who were candidates for the Senate. I recognize this as an excellent opportunity to elect a Republican and I assure you the **climate in Florida** is ideal for the election of Congressman Ed Gurney to the U.S. Senate."

RESNICK

Politicos think last week's announcement by Rep. **Joseph Y. Resnick** (D.-N.Y.) that he'll seek the Senate seat held by liberal Republican Jacob Javits was a carefully engineered move by the White House to firm up LBJ's sagging fortunes in the Empire State. While this is being denied, Resnick, it is noted, met with White House officials prior to his announcement.

RESNICK

Resnick is a relative hawk on the Viet Nam war; in his declaration of his candidacy he tabbed Javits as a "fluttering dove" and avowed one primary purpose of his race was to challenge peaceniks in the Democratic party. In addition, Resnick has strongly criticized **Bobby Kennedy** for his attempts to control the New York State Democratic party.

Thus, as those close to LBJ see it, a Resnick nomination may be able to: (1) stave off an ultra-liberal threat to party fortunes in New York; and (2) lessen Bobby's control over the reins of New York Democrats. If he should **beat Javits**—not an impossibility—Johnson could then bank on a counterweight to Kennedy in Bobby's home state.

As expected, reaction from ultra-liberal Democrats in New York was less than enthusiastic. New York City Councilman **Theodore Weiss** and U.S. Rep. **William Fitts Ryan** ridiculed Resnick's bid; both are known to be doves and anti-LBJ. (A possible candidate they might accept: Allard K. Lowenstein, a vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action who has been active in pushing Sen. Eugene McCarthy to replace LBJ on the Democratic ticket.)

Kennedy, himself, showed no apparent concern over the Resnick bid, allowing that he deserved "serious consideration" as a candidate, a view even shared by New York attorney **Morris Abram**, who is also considering entering the scramble over Javits' seat. Bobby, however, may not wish to risk a showdown over Resnick, a self-made millionaire who is influential in the Jewish business community.

• No matter what happens in the Democratic primary, Javits will not be easy to beat, having won his second Senate term in 1962 by nearly a million votes. But Javits is by no means a shoo-in. His ultra-liberalism, which has hurt him with New York's conservatives, and his defeat as a candidate to the constitutional convention earlier this year indicate to some that Javits can be defeated. With this assumption in mind, Rep. **Paul Fino**, the conservatively oriented Bronx Republican, has been toying with the idea of battling Javits in the primary, but he has not yet made up his mind.

Should Javits clear the primary hurdle, he will probably face yet another challenge from the Conservative party of New York. The conservatives captured the third spot on the ballot from the Liberal party in last fall's gubernatorial elections, did surprisingly well this past November 7 and are now considered a swing force in the N.Y. elections. If the conservatives put up a candidate (Bill Buckley?), Javits would unquestionably have a harder time winning in 1968 than he did six years ago.

LONG

Sen. **Edward V. Long** (D.-Mo.) continues to build up impressive support among Missouri labor leaders in his 1968 re-election bid, despite the Senate Ethics Committee's pledge to continue investigation of Long's financial dealings. Earlier this year Life magazine revealed Long had taken **referral fees** from a Teamster attorney who supported Long's investigations into wiretapping. The Long probe, Life implied, was designed to get Jimmy Hoffa off the hook with the federal government. The Ethics Committee cleared Long of any wrongdoing, but is now investigating further charges against him.

LONG

Despite this shadow over his activities, **union bosses** in the "Show Me" state are one by one offering Long their support in his primary fight against Lt. Gov. Thomas Eagleton, who, incidentally, is a dove on the Viet Nam war issue.

Leading off the pro-Long parade was ***Lawrence Callanan,*** a St. Louis AFL-CIO political power who was imprisoned in the '50s for labor racketeering and then pardoned by LBJ. At a recent $15-a-plate testimonial dinner, Long heard his praises sung by other labor leaders, including officials from the Electrical Workers, Machinists and Teamsters unions and by the executive secretary for the local Building and Construction Trades Council.

Human Events incorrectly reported in its October 28 issue that a reception for presidential hopeful **George Romney** in Lake County, Ill., drew only 60 people. We have been informed that over 600 people actually attended and that the figure 60, which had appeared in a Chicago Sun-Times column by John Dreiske, was a misprint.

ROCKEFELLER

New York Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller** received several boosts for the GOP presidential nomination last week, even though Rocky claims he wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole.

ROCKEFELLER

The Citizens Committee to Draft Rockefeller for President announced that it would merge its activities with the draft movement of the New York Young Republican Club, while leaders of Independent Citizens for Rocky met with a New Hampshire group to make plans for a poll of that state's GOP voters. The first presidential primary will be in New Hampshire next year.

Rocky's biggest boost, however, came from Mayor **John Lindsay**, who had previously been touting Sen. Charles Percy for the nomination. On a recent CBS "Face the Nation" television program Lindsay declared:

"Mr. Rockefeller has been a distinguished governor of our state, indeed a great governor.

"He continues to declare that he's **not a candidate** [for President] and I accept that at face value, but should he change his mind, I think it would be a good thing for my party and for the country."

• While Lindsay was coming out for Rocky, however, may political observers believe he was doing so for selfish reasons. By pressuring Rocky into the race, some feel, Lindsay will then be able to more easily go after Rocky's job as governor.

LBJ AND LABOR

The 525 labor union representatives who gathered for the **National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace** in Chicago last week rejected an effort by far-leftists to turn the conclave into an official "Dump LBJ" rally, but there was little else to come out of the meeting that could have pleased the White House. Despite frustrating the anti-Johnson forces, there was ample evidence that the President would probably lose precious labor votes to any prominent "peace" candidate who came along.

Organized by the Trade Union Division of SANE, the assembly was designed to "show that not all labor supports AFL-CIO President George Meany when he says labor backs the President on foreign policy." Sponsors of the rally included union representatives Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers, Patrick Gorman of the Meatcutters and Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All are closely aligned with the Reuther-led wing of the AFL-CIO and bitterly oppose federation President George Meany on most foreign policy matters.

MAZEY

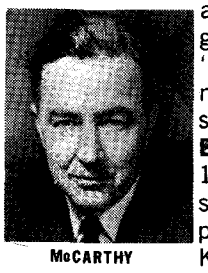
Opposition to the Viet Nam war and to AFL-CIO leadership was the dominant theme of the assembly's two days of speechmaking. ADA Chairman **John Kenneth Galbraith** advocated a cessation in bombing North Viet Nam and, if negotiations did not follow this move, a retreat by U.S. forces to secure "enclaves"; Socialist gadfly **Norman Thomas** called for a complete withdrawal from Viet Nam and attacked the AFL-CIO for "lack of leadership"; Dr. **Martin Luther King** characterized supporters of the war as "extreme right, anti-labor, anti-Negro" elements who were seeking to capture the White House on a wave of "spurious patriotism"; and potential anti-LBJ Democratic primary candidate Sen. **Eugene McCarthy** (D.-Minn.), who refused to officially declare his candidacy, satisfied the gathering with a ringing indictment of present foreign policy.

Following the speeches the delegates, who represented some 60 international unions and local labor bodies, agreed to hold further conferences to involve union men in the **anti-Viet Nam movement** and passed a policy statement on the war calling for an "unconditional end to the bombings of North Viet Nam."

By opposing the Viet Nam war and the endorsement of Johnson's foreign policy given by the AFL-CIO, the labor delegates in Chicago created a climate in which rank-and-file members would inevitably feel free to desert LBJ for a peacenik in any Democratic primary or if a third party anti-Viet Nam candidate comes along.

McCARTHY

Sen. **Eugene McCarthy** (D.-Minn.), who has defended Red China's brutal aggressions around the globe in his new book, "The Limits of Power," may be running as a stalking horse for **Bobby Kennedy** in 1968. Such is the speculation of various political pundits as Kennedy last week came close to endorsing McCarthy's challenge to LBJ in the Democratic primaries next year. McCarthy, himself, acknowledges that though this is not the intent of his candidacy, it may be the result.


McCARTHY

• While Sen. Kennedy had previously endorsed the **Johnson-Humphrey ticket** for 1968, he now has decided to hedge on his political word. When he was asked last week on CBS-TV by reporter Roger Mudd if he still supported LBJ for re-election, the following ensued:

Kennedy: Well, perhaps I will have something further to say if Sen. McCarthy announces.

Mudd: But you won't say it now.

Kennedy [smiling]: Right now, I'm supporting President Johnson.

Associates of Kennedy, noted reporter Andrew Glass, who has been very close to Bobby, "say the senator's statement was meant neither to encourage nor to discourage the prospective McCarthy candidacy. They described it as an **option-preserving statement**." But the very fact that Bobby is permitting himself an "option" has encouraged McCarthy's unannounced bid.

Furthermore, Kennedy expressed his belief that McCarthy will get "some support from around the country," adding:

"If I was President Johnson, if I was any Administration official, I would regard it as a very serious matter because I think that he [McCarthy] will speak the frustrations and the unhappiness that exist in this country. . . ."

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EDUCATION IN AMERICA

In the fall of 1966 the United States Office of Education issued the results of an extensive examination of the effects of the American schools on their pupils. The conclusions are known as the Coleman Report.

The Coleman Report discloses that it seems to make no significant difference if a school has elaborate new buildings or limited old ones, if a school has extensive equipment or none, if it has well trained or poorly trained teachers!

The Coleman Report discloses that many programs —Head Start, guidance counseling—often have a damaging effect on students.

The Coleman Report discloses that the only important determining factor in the academic and social success of the American school child is the kind of children with whom they go to school.

These findings are ridiculous. But they are true.

In a half a century drive toward collectivized education in America schoolmen have succeeded in all but emasculating the local school board. The one room, neighborhood school has almost disappeared. The "consolidated" school to which children must be bussed hours from home and neighbors is the rule.

There is no evidence that the consolidated school gives better education than the one room school house, or the six class neighborhood school.

In fact, the collectivization of education has helped create an anomaly in the history of family development. In America, and apparently in America alone, the values and skills of children are shaped almost exclusively by their peers, by other children.

The idea has been sold that no one can rise above his station, that the neighborhood and social setting are all important, that no amount of teaching can offset a bad background. The schools dedicated to that philosophy are used as evidence that it is true.

Every Russian high school student graduates with five years of physics, five years of chemistry, and math through trigonometry. They read Shakespare (in English) in the 9th grade. Their parents did not. Their grandparents likely couldn't read at all. It is strange that we have to turn to avowed collectivists for evidence that people can be made better than their origins, than their parents, than their own present aspirations.

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It is in the nature of every child to learn, to grow, to seek greater power over the natural and social world around him. If he does not learn it is because someone has actively (if stupidly and well-meaningly) destroyed his fundamental drive to knowledge and competence.

GREEN VALLEY

Green Valley is a community of schools and scholars who oppose the main stream of American education.

We will accept any child who does not suffer from organic defect or disease and will prepare that child for college, or for an effective and challenging career.

It may be that the first year your child is with us will be spent in the Alaskan wilderness, relearning the joys and competence of being a physical creature;

it may be that he or she will work on our New York farm;

it may be that he will be doing research on marine biology in the Florida Keys, or learning wilderness skills on a deserted island;

maybe he will immediately be plunged into the life of a scholar in our monastery school in central Florida;

and perhaps his first months with us will be spent in intensive character-reeducation that enables him to become free of the fear of success, the fear of power, the fear of community and love—fears that create inability to work, to study, and to play.

Because of our ethics we serve every kind of child. We have no interest in being servants of parents who wish merely to educate another faceless employee. Our children learn to live with risk, to make decisions, to see the value and importance of structure and choice.

We are sent many beatniks, but have graduated none.

We wish to serve parents who want their children to be individuals, suspicious of government, loyal to democracy, cooperative, but not slavish.

With them we undertake to enter a simple business agreement:

Send us your child for three years (longer if he is younger than fifteen);

regardless of his present inability (unless it is produced by disease or organic defect) we will undertake to teach him to the standards of selective colleges;

if he is a problem, we will reeducate him in social, intelligent, constructive individualism. We do not flee the destructive mobbism of misled and ill-taught children—we are teachers.

If your child is not successful in two years of college, in the three years after graduation, we will refund your tuition.

We invite you to discover another school that will enter the same agreement with you.

Send us $1 and we will send you a curriculum outline and other information.

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U.S. Drug Industry: Still a Top Whipping Boy

Government restrictions force costs up and quality down

By DICK WEST in the Dallas *Morning News*

The question: Would you go to the bank this morning and borrow $20,000 to invest in a small business if you couldn't get a lease on a building?

Would you risk your life savings on that business if you didn't know, from one month to the next, what rules and red tape the government would throw around you?

The nation's drug industry is top whipping boy in Washington. For a decade it has faced incredible uncertainties—and still does.

Doctors, drugs and hospitals—these are always the first targets of Socialists.

Your health has become their first business. But they are not interested in the health of a free nation, but in the political control of it.

Look at Britain, the "showcase" of socialized medicine in the free world: It is losing 600 young doctors a year. It desperately needs 100,000 new hospital beds. Its drug industry has been driven to the wall and covered with the cobwebs of control.

Before you cuss your doctor and pharmacist, and tell the government to sic 'em, you had better give some thought to your own health—and that of your children in the next generation.

Ten years ago the nation's drug manufacturers were spending $220 million on research and placing 60 new products on the market annually.

Now they are spending $450 million and placing less than half that many. Why?

The government is placing too many hurdles in its path. Drug manufacturers must submit all kinds of reports —in triplicate, of course. Government snoopers, who know nothing of chemistry, are constantly searching for the least infraction.

Worst of all, there are now proposals to reduce patent protection. If you were a manufacturer, would you invest a million dollars in your laboratories to produce a drug like penicillin—if you were not sure you could get a patent on it?

No—and neither would the man mentioned in our first paragraph borrow $20,000 at the bank for a small business, if he couldn't get a lease on his building.

Companies like Upjohn and Smith Kine & French are like you and me in our work. They must have an incentive.

A lawyer or an editor is not going to bat his brains out before a judge or at a typewriter, unless he feels he can better himself.

Drug makers are not going to invest millions in better antibiotics, if at every turn they are confronted with senseless obstructions.

You, who go to the pharmacist's window after a visit to your doctor, will be the loser.

The industry, in its laboratory research, works with about 115,000 different chemical substances every year.

Out of these, around 2,000 show enough promise for clinical testing on human beings. But less than 40 ever become prescriptions at your pharmacy —about one in 3,000.

This is quite a gamble. Not only must the manufacturer pay for the one out of 3,000, but also for the other 2,999.

Remember that this "gamble" the drug maker takes is with his own money. An aircraft manufacturer who gets a fat contract from Washington for research does not take such a gamble.

The drug people are not asking for subsidies. They are asking only that they be left alone in their quest to give the public reliable medicine at reasonable prices.

"At reasonable prices?" you may ask cynically.

Well—since 1959, your food bill has gone up 14 per cent. Housing and transportation costs are up 13, recreational expenses 17. Fuel and utilities have jumped 10.

The only decreases are in drugs, which have dropped 9 per cent, and household furnishings, which are down 1.

When you cuss your pharmacist about the cost of a prescription, remember that national spending on drugs averages about $15 a year per person. On tobacco it is $36, on alcoholic beverages $53.

In one year alone, new drugs manufactured after years of costly research saved New York City nearly $20 million in patient care for tuberculosis—plus an incalculable amount in new hospital construction.

The introduction of tranquilizers reduced the number of mental patients in hospitals by 8,000 the first year.

Can we not learn from the mistakes of others in this matter of drugs?

In Italy, scientists have made substantial contributions in the field of petrochemicals—and for one big reason: They have excellent patent protection.

But, in the field of medicine, there is virtually no patent protection. As a result, no new drug has come out of Italy in years.

In Russia, of course, drug research is handled by the government. But there is no "free enterprise" in promoting and spreading the research. If a drug is discovered, there is no effective way for the mass of physicians to learn about it.

In this country, when a new drug is perfected, the manufacturer immediately sends experts to private physicians and hospitals to explain what the drug can do.

When a doctor examines you, he then knows what to prescribe. But all of this is becoming more costly and more difficult each year.

Everybody loses, when there are restrictions on enterprise and incentive. If these restrictions continue, your medical bills will go up and the quality of care will go down.

□ □ □

ECONOMY THWARTED—In an October 23 speech on the floor, Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.) told his colleagues that they had added over $4 billion to the 13 appropriations bills sent over by the House this year. As passed by the Senate, these 13 bills contained appropriations which exceeded by $3.175 billion the amount allowed for the same agencies in fiscal 1967. The Delaware senator noted that a total of 21 attempts were made on the Senate floor to trim the size of the appropriations bills, but not one was approved. "It is ironic to note that the only amendments to any of these appropriation bills which were approved by the Senate were amendments which added to the cost of the bills," Williams said.

□ □ □

CONSUMER HELP?—Betty Furness, President Johnson's specialist on consumer affairs, is learning the way of Washington very quickly. She has already hired an executive director and now she is seeking still more funds to expand her office. Perhaps she thinks consumers and taxpayers are two different groups.

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As Many as 15 Launchings a Month

Did McNamara Withhold Full Soviet Space Story?

By PAUL SCOTT

Virtually no public attention is being paid to the recent massive increase in Soviet military space launchings.

Yet the facts are even more startling than Defense Secretary McNamara's belated pronouncement that the Russians are developing the so-called FOBS, or Fractional Orbiting Bombardment System.

During the past 12 months U.S. radar scanning posts located throughout the world have detected the launching of more than 100 Soviet satellites.

Averaging at times as high as 15 a month, the Soviet satellite launchings are double the number of U.S. space shots during the same period.

Secretary McNamara, in revealing the new Soviet space breakthrough recently, made no mention of this increase in Russian space activities. Instead, he limited his cool announcement to the FOBS, although the record Soviet launchings point to even more startling Russian weapon development in space.

As reported by McNamara, the FOBS finding was based on data gathered by U.S. detection devices monitoring sev-

Defense Secretary McNamara has glossed over the implications of recent Soviet satellite launchings which have exceeded those of the United States.

eral short-lived spacecraft launchings by the Russians in which the satellites did not complete a full orbit.

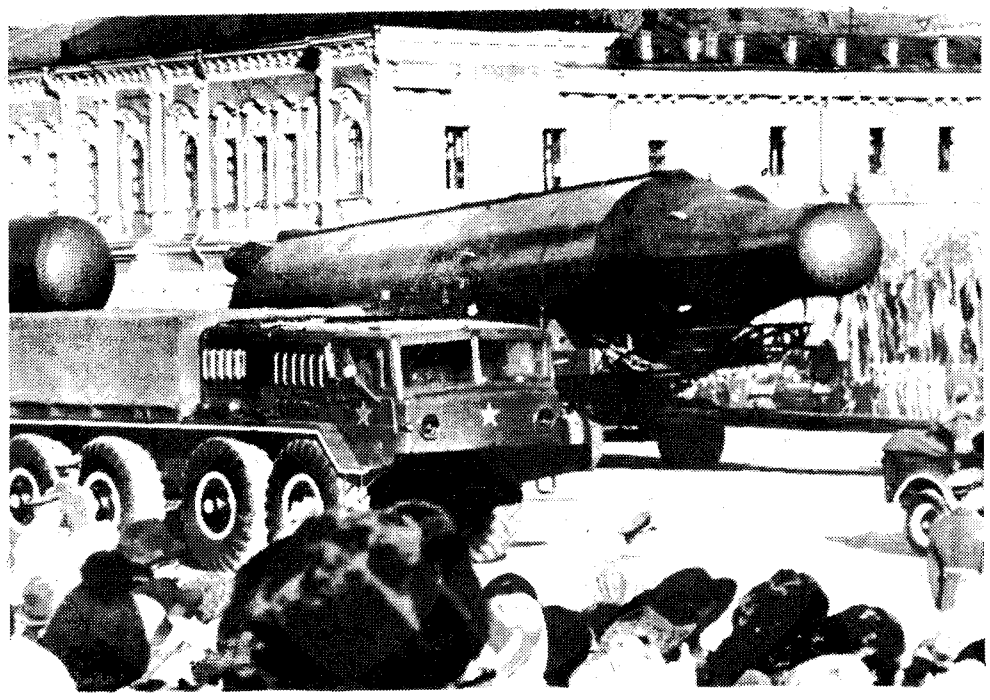
These experiments involved less than 5 per cent of the Soviet space tests during the past two years. McNamara made his announcement after learning that the House Armed Services Committee, headed by Rep. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.), had obtained details of these Soviet tests and was going to make the information public.

Still under intensive study by U.S. military-intelligence experts are the other Soviet space shots in which weapon-satellites were put into one or more orbits. Several were shattered into a number of pieces in carefully planned and controlled experiments.

According to a suppressed intelligence analysis, these tests strongly indicate the Soviets are developing and testing a MIRV—a multi-warhead independent reentry vehicle.

In non-technical terms, the Russians may have succeeded in separating in flight at a pre-determined time and location a "cluster of satellites," each capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Such a menacing accomplishment would enable the Soviet to launch a satellite set to reach a certain point over the U.S., and then direct nuclear bombs at targets across the country from New York to California.



The Soviets claim this massive rocket being trailed through Moscow during the recent Red anniversary is the launching vehicle for the new orbital nuclear bomb.

A great deal of other supporting evidence indicates that this is the nuclear-space weapon the Russians are developing rather than the so-called Fractional Orbiting Bombardment System as contended by McNamara.

For instance, on Jan. 25, 1967, the Soviets launched the first of five known military space vehicles each announced and identified as a Cosmos, in which a principal object re-entered after one or more orbits and other objects returned a day or two later.

Although the Russians announced the orbital parameters for each, they never disclosed their orbital period because of the military significance, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

This, coupled with the perigees of approximately 100 miles, indicated that the intent was to remain in space for from one to three orbits. These five Cosmos spacecraft and their launch dates were: "Cosmos 139, January 25; Cosmos 160, May 17; Cosmos 169, July 17; Cosmos 170, July 31; Cosmos 171, August 8."

According to intelligence studies of these launchings, all appeared designed to test a MIRV, which would orbit the earth several times, rather than a FOBS that would make only a three-fourths orbit of the earth.

Also, at least one of these Cosmos vehicles, which came within 200 miles of Moscow, was believed to have been used to test that city's newly operational missile defense system.

Other Soviet tests, indicating more advanced MIRV experiments, included the splitting up of a "cluster of warheads" while the main vehicle orbited the earth.

In the McNamara Pentagon, it took more than a year for Congress and the public to find out about the Soviet development of a Fractional Orbiting Bombardment System, although U.S. intelligence confirmed those tests more than a year ago.

The question now is when will the full story of Russia's increased space launchings and her development of the MIRV—already indicated by U.S. intelligence experts—be made known?

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IT "MATTERS" — "Any airy dismissal of that $29-billion deficit President Johnson has mentioned as a fiscal 1968 possibility is revised somewhat when you calculate its personal meaning. With some 195 million citizens, it would signify an additional encumbrance of about $150 piled on each—or $600 per four-member family. It would simply be piled atop the $1,746 or so ($6,984 per family) you already owe as your share of the present federal debt."—From the Nashville *Banner*

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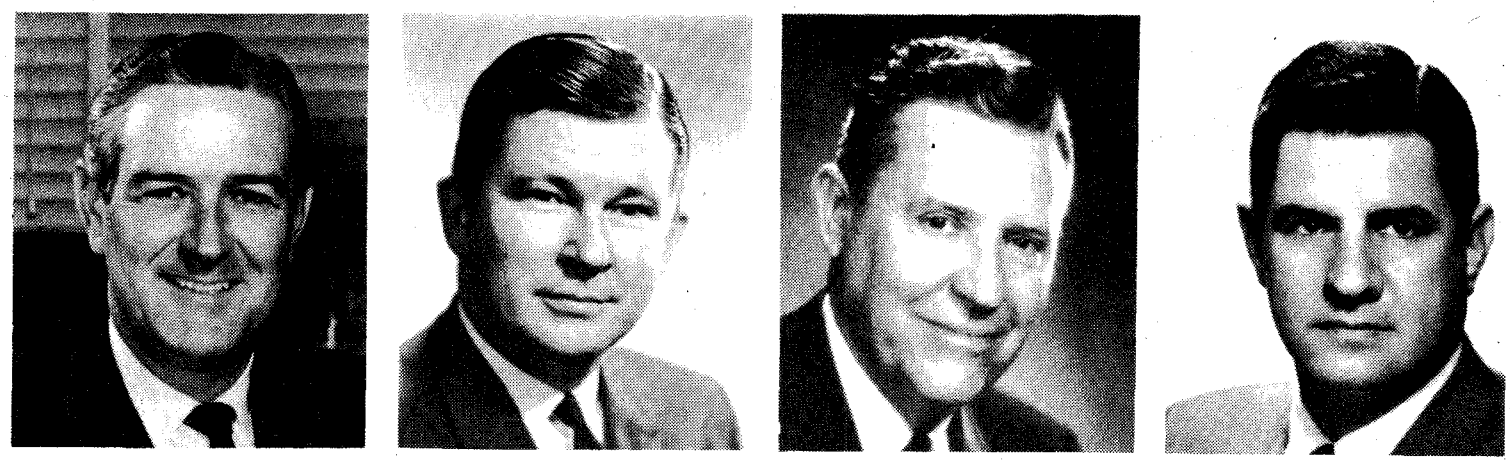

From left to right: Gov. Connally, Sen. Tower, Sen. Yarborough and former Rep. Kilgore.

Big Scramble in Texas Politics

John Connally's decision not to run for a fourth term next year spells good news for Lone Star Republicans—and bad news for LBJ

By KEN THOMPSON

Five years ago a talented young writer named Willie Morris made a number of predictions in an article for *Harper's* magazine entitled "Texas Politics in Turmoil." Today, at 32, Morris is editor-in-chief of *Harper's*. But his rapid rise on the nation's oldest magazine cannot be attributed to the accuracy of his predictions in that 1962 article. If some of his observations were astute, most of them were five years premature.

Morris had depicted Texas as a "pivotal spot" on the political map, the "on the verge of something new." That something, said Morris, was the emergence of a genuine two-party system made possible by the growing and unresolvable cleavage between liberal and conservative factions in the Texas Democratic party.

'Consensus' Nears End

The article was written shortly before the election in 1962 of Gov. John Connally, who had returned to Texas from Washington that year, as Andrew Kopkind put it so well in the *New Republic*, as "a dragon slayer to kill the GOP for Kennedy and the liberals for Johnson."

With astonishing and sometimes ruthless efficiency, the new governor ended most of the squabbling, restored unity in his party and crushed what had been a serious GOP challenge to the long-dominant Democrats. For five years Texas reverted to what Kopkind calls the "Gray Place" where serious two-party politics has withered in a climate controlled by the moderately conservative "Connally consensus."

Today, however, the consensus—and the Connally regime which has kept the GOP threat in check for half a decade—is nearing an end. With the announcement by the governor November 10 that he will not seek a new term next year, Texas once again has become a "pivotal spot" where Willie Morris' five-year-old prediction concerning the emergence of a strong two-party system may yet come true.

Although it would have been unprecedented for Connally to seek a fourth term in the governor's mansion, the announcement caught almost all of the experts by surprise. The governor's friends knew that he was tired and frustrated, that his wife had been pleading with him to quit politics for several years and that he was anxious to retire to his ranch and his private law practice. But they also knew that great pressures were being applied to persuade him to seek a fourth term which, despite the precedent against it, he could have had from the voters of Texas for the asking.

First and foremost among the pressures were those from his old friend and mentor in the White House, Lyndon Johnson, whose chances of carrying the Lone Star State, with its critical 25 electoral votes, in his own re-election bid next year would be bolstered by the presence of the popular governor on the ticket. (By tradition, the candidates for governor in Texas are always listed at the top of the ballot, ahead of the presidential contestants.)

Connally has denied that Johnson attempted to influence his decision, but not much stock is being placed in the denial. The President, who has never been as popular in his own state as most outsiders have assumed, is in serious political trouble there now. Obviously he would have been helped by Connally's presence on the ticket in 1968 and no one really believes he didn't try as hard as he could to convince the governor to supply him with a set of coattails.

A few wishful thinkers have advanced the theory that Connally's decision to retire is a tip-off that the President himself will not seek re-election to the White House next year. The theory might hold some water if the relationship between the President and his former protege were really of the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy variety, as sometimes has been alleged.

But Connally and Johnson, while still friends, have frequently clashed on major issues in the past few years—civil rights, anti-poverty and the repeal of right to work, to mention a few—and their relationship consequently has cooled.

Three years ago, worried that a bitter intra-party primary contest would damage his own chances of carrying the state, President Johnson intervened, forcing Connally's close friend, former Democratic Rep. Joe Kilgore, to withdraw his bid to unseat ultra-liberal Sen. Ralph Yarborough. Connally, who dislikes Yarborough intensely and wanted his scalp in 1964, has never quite forgiven Johnson for that maneuver, which cleared the way for Yarborough's re-election.

The day following Connally's announcement that he would retire, the Dallas *Morning News* reported that his "disappointment with his old friend, President Johnson, may have tipped the balance finally against John Connally's seeking a fourth term as governor."

Whatever his reasons, Connally's decision to step down completely alters the political picture in Texas.

With the governor's race wide open, there is almost certain to be a bitter and bruising contest between liberal and conservative Democrats for control of the statehouse and the party apparatus. This, together with the absence of Connally's magnetic name on the ballot and the unpopularity of LBJ, should give the Republicans their best chance in years of carrying the state in the presidential election. Some political observers even think they now have a better than even chance to elect the first GOP governor in the Lone Star State since Reconstruction.

Connally's retirement will create a vacuum in the Democratic party, one which both liberal and conservative factions will be eager to fill. The only announced candidate to succeed Connally is the present lieutenant governor, Preston Smith, who is even more conservative than the governor. Former attorney general and House speaker Waggoner Carr, a moderate conservative who lost his bid to unseat Sen. John Tower last year, is expected to get into the governor's race shortly. Another possible entry is former Rep. Kilgore.

All three are anathema to the liberal Democrats, who are certain to field a strong contender of their own in the gubernatorial contest. Sen. Yarborough, who has run for governor unsuccessfully three times in the past, may make his fourth try next year. A more likely standard bearer for the liberals is Houston attorney Don Yarborough (no relation) who has opposed Connally twice before.

In the last two wide-open gubernatorial contests, in which an incumbent was not seeking re-election, the cleavage between the liberals and conservatives was bitter—and the outcome extremely close. In the interim, while the liberals have been rendered relatively ineffective by the Connally consensus, they have added to their voting strength as a result of increased unionization in the state, repeal of the poll tax and the gradual movement of many conservative Democrats over to the GOP.

At this stage the odds would seem to favor a liberal victory in the Democratic primary next spring, particularly if the moderates and conservatives in the party divide their votes among two or more candidates, which will probably be the case.

If either Yarborough won the Democratic nomination, conservatives and moderates would desert the party in droves. Most of the Texas newspapers would probably support a strong GOP candidate, who could also count on some help from prominent conservative Democrats, including former Gov. Shivers and possibly even Connally.

On the other hand, if the liberals lose the primary to a conservative, many would likewise bolt to the GOP—as they did in both of John Tower's successful campaigns for the Senate.

In either event, the struggle next year between the two Democratic factions is almost certain to be bitter and the wounds will be so deep and difficult to heal that the GOP's chances to win the governorship and carry the state for the national ticket should be bright.

Whom will they nominate for state executive? Convinced as almost everyone else was that Connally would seek another term, Republican leaders in Texas had expected to run another sacrificial candidate against him next year. Although Connally's announcement took the GOP by surprise, several possible strong contenders have already emerged.

One is Will Wilson, one of the few GOP leaders in Texas with substantial experience in state government. A former Democrat who switched parties in 1966 to support Tower against Carr, Wilson served two terms as attorney general of Texas and has also served on the state supreme court.

Another attractive possible contender is Rep. George Bush, who has had his eye on 1970, hoping to revenge his defeat by Sen. Yarborough in 1964. Other men being mentioned are Rep. Bob Price, who was elected to Congress last year with Bush, and Jim Collins, a Dallas insurance executive who lost by a narrow margin in another 1966 congressional race.

Will Tower Run?

Though his name was hardly even brought up in the first round of speculation, obviously John Tower would be the strongest of all possible Republican contenders for the job. He is by far the GOP's most popular and experienced Texas officeholder who, on two previous occasions has proved that, like Connally, he too can slay dragons—or kill giants. In fact, with Connally making his exit from the Texas political scene, Tower is now the best vote getter in the state—*in* either political party.

While Tower's experience and his principal fields of interest focus on national and foreign affairs, he might be persuaded to cast his eye in the direction of the governor's mansion. The office of governor, as far as Texans are concerned, carries with it a great deal more power and prestige than a seat in the U.S. Senate—a seat he wouldn't even have to relinquish to run for governor. (If elected, of course, he would have to resign from the Senate, but as governor he could appoint his own successor.)

Significantly, perhaps, Tower told members of the press several days after Connally's announcement that he wouldn't close the door on the idea of running for governor next year.

If, in the next few months, it begins to appear that Tower would be the GOP's best and perhaps only likely winner in the gubernatorial contest—or that his candidacy might make the difference between victory and defeat for the Republican presidential candidate in Texas next November—obviously the pressure on him to make the race will become tremendous.

Mr. Thompson, a frequent contributor to these pages, is associate editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch. *A former editorial writer for the Dallas* Morning News, *he has just returned from a three-week political fact-finding trip to Texas.*

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'Report from Cuba'

Tax-Exempt NET Pushes New Pro-Castro Film

By PAUL D. BETHEL

Early this month many Americans received the November Program Guide from Channel 13, the National Education Television station in New York City, together with a letter asking for tax-exempt contributions. Before reaching for their checkbooks, however, the American public might be interested in learning about NET's newest offering, "Report from Cuba," lauded by Havana Radio as "one of the most objective" programs "ever presented in the United States on the development and progress of the Cuban revolution."

Like NET's earlier "Three Faces of Cuba," this film is a shocking attempt to foist off on the American people a totally false picture of Russia's satellite in this hemisphere. Nevertheless, "Report from Cuba" and other programs like it, will be shown to millions of school children as objective, educational material.

The fact that the co-producer of this curious work turns out to be Saul Landau is one reason the viewer should doubt the film's impartiality toward Fidel Castro.

According to testimony before congressional committees and published news reports, Landau once worked with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the partially Castro-financed organization to which Marxist assassin Lee Harvey Oswald once belonged.

Having written for such pro-Castro publications as the *National Guardian,* Landau has also been an editor of *Studies on the Left,* an intellectual clearing house for radical writings, including those of known Communists. Just to round out this interesting picture, Landau's wife Nina was a 1957 delegate to the Moscow Youth Festival and went to Red China in violation of State Department regulations.

Cast of Characters

The cast of characters should also keep the viewer wary. Along with Fidel Castro and his little band of Communist rulers, there is this mixed, and mixed-up, group: Wilfred Burchett, a Communist "journalist" from Australia who, incidentally, covered the Korean War from North Korea and now has taken a fancy to the Viet Cong; Lee Lockwood, who has an impressive record as a Castro apologist, and James Reston of the New York *Times*, who just remains ignorant of the subject matter involved.

Reston helps prove his lack of expertise by puzzling over why Castro should be involved in Viet Nam-type wars and declaring of the dictator: "I think he's got the support of his people." Apparently, Reston seems intent on ignoring the fact that Cuba is today nothing less than a concentration camp for a large number of its citizens and thousands risk their lives monthly to flee the regime Reston says they support.

"Report from Cuba," furthermore, is based on Castro sources and, indeed, destroys its credibility at the outset when it quotes Castro as saying, "The most difficult task is the one we are engaging in today—the task of building a new country on the ground of an underdeveloped economy."

This distortion of history is a repetition of the old Castro myth (fostered by Herbert Matthews, Jean Paul Sartre, Leo Huberman, Paul Sweezy, et al.) that pre-Castro Cuba was a miserably underdeveloped country whose people turned to Castro to overcome their economic woes. By this myth, Castro apologists justify Cuba's Communist regime as the inevitable result of "Yankee imperialism."

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro harangues the crowds during a typical Havana rally. Cuban expert Paul Bethel points out that the National Educational Television program soft-pedals the totalitarian aspects of Castro's regime.

The NET narrator not only accepts the Castro statement at face value, but builds upon it, saying of Castro's program: "The object is to conquer underdevelopment . . . the enemies, as he defines them, backward ideas, and Yankee imperialism."

So much for the myth. Now, what about the facts? If NET producers Saul Landau and Richard Moore had taken the time to do the research required of high school seniors (whom they are "educating") in the preparation of term papers, they would have found that Castro sources are spectacularly unreliable.

By leafing through the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America,* the *Yearbook of Labor Statistics* and other international reference works, NET producers could have learned something, as, for example, that pre-Castro Cuba ranked fifth among the nations of the entire world in giving labor its share of the gross national income (66.6 per cent), that it was among the first three countries of Latin America in the ratio of doctors to patients, nutrition of its people, and any number of other indices too numerous to mention here.

And, inferentially at least, in endorsing Castro's complaint regarding "Yankee imperialism" NET overlooks the constructive role played by the U.S. government and American business in pre-Castro Cuba.

Begin with shoes. In 1958 Cuba was making 20 million pairs of excellent quality shoes on machines of U.S. manufacture (I'm still wearing a pair, purchased for $5.50 in 1958), exporting a good portion of them. By 1962, shoes were rationed in Cuba; by 1964, Cuban shoe production had plunged to about six million pairs, many of which turned out to be two left or two right shoes in a pair, eliciting screams of "sabotage" from Cuba's Communist economic planners.

And in 1963, after spending two years in Bulgaria, a pair of Cuban students returned home wearing shoes they had bought there which were of the "Ingelmo" and "Amador" brands. Both happened to be well-known Cuban brands. The machinery had been yanked out of Cuba by the Russians and shipped to Bulgaria.

Today, Cuba's *guajiros* (peasants) are shod chiefly in rope and palm bark. Used shoes cost $50 on the black market.

Other Embarrassing Facts

Some other embarrassing facts overlooked by the NET narrator who was too busy accepting Castro's claim that he is working "to conquer underdevelopment":

• **Rice.** Between 1950 and 1957, U.S. cooperation had raised Cuba's production from 2.9 million to 6.8 million quintals of rice (1 quintal = 220.46 lbs.). Under Castro, rice production for 1960-61 plummeted to 1.3 quintals and the following year, according to the Communists' own newspaper, *Hoy*, production had gone down to 871,262 quintals, less than a third of the amount produced 10 years earlier.

• **Eggs.** In 1951 Cuba imported 11 million dozen eggs. The development of new feeds, incubation systems and disease preventatives, together with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, made it possible for Cuba to *export* eggs by the time Castro came to power in 1959. But in 1960 it took a detective, not a housewife, to find an egg. Nevertheless, today Castro boasts about his "new" development of the poultry industry!

• **Electricity.** By 1958, Cuba, although it lacks great natural water power resources, had a per capita consumption of 396.7 kilowatt hours, placing it fourth among the 21 Latin American countries. On Aug. 4, 1960, the privately owned Cuban Electric Co., which had developed this capacity, was seized by the Communist government of Cuba and converted into a state enterprise. Since the beginning of 1963, electricity has actually been rationed. In fact, only 40 per cent of Cuba's growing population is receiving any electricity at all and one has merely to listen to the Cuban radio from Miami to hear government bulletins threatening reprisals against Cubans who use too much electricity.

• **Milk.** Milk is virtually unobtainable in Cuba today. Old people and babies used to receive a ration of fresh milk, but the old people now have been cut off altogether.

• **Meat.** Prior to Castro, healthy Cuban teeth yearly chewed up 73 pounds of meat per capita, surpassed only by the average in Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. Today, the Cuban is officially rationed to less than half a pound of meat a month. He is lucky, however, if he can get a quarter of a pound, since much of Cuba's meat now goes to the Soviet Union and other countries behind the Iron Curtain.

• **Fruit.** Once so plentiful in tropical Cuba, fruit can now be obtained only through a doctor's prescription. It is not even listed on the ration book which every Cuban is required to carry on his person, as much for identification purposes as for items of food and clothing listed in it.

• **Coffee.** Cuba used to export coffee. Now each citizen must be content with four ounces a month.

Epidemics and Stillbirths

Much of the water supply is now contaminated; Communist officials themselves admit that serious epidemics of gastroenteritis plague Cuba. Premature births have risen from 8 per cent in 1958 to 14 per cent today and the number of stillbirths and natural abortions has increased six times over the 1958 figure. Except for children, there is no butter or margarine at all; soap is rationed to one small bar a month.

But "Report from Cuba" does not mention these facts. Instead, the NET narrator interviews young Cuban women and children, one nicknamed "Bamboo" ("an example of Cuba's new youth"), as evidence that children wrested from their parents—at age 45 days—and made to slave in the fields are happy little people.

What, it may be asked, did the interviewer expect the children and youths to say, anyway?

Interviews with people in a totalitarian society are recognized as valueless by most competent reporters, either because the people are afraid to tell the truth, knowing what they say will become known to their masters, or because they are the militants who have found their niche in the Communist bureaucracy—Milovan Djilas' "new class."

To imply that their views are representative of Cuban youth, or that what they are doing is for patriotic reasons (Narrator: "In the camps as well as in the schools, the flag-lowering ceremony is solemnly observed") would not be considered a credible proposition by competent reporters anywhere in the world.

(*Continued on following page*)

Mr. Bethel, a former U.S. Foreign Service officer, now serves as executive director of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba and editor of the authoritative "Latin America Report." A member of the American embassy staff in Havana when Fidel Castro seized control, Mr. Bethel has kept up his many contacts in the Latin American diplomatic corps and has personally interviewed hundreds of anti-Castro refugees. He has given important testimony before congressional committees and has written articles for Human Events, The Reporter, *United Feature Syndicate and* National Review.

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Another point made by the producers of "Report from Cuba" reveals rather starkly their pro-Castro bias. With a suitable filmed background, the narrator claims, "The hotels, like the Havana Hilton—now the Havana Libre—were built around gambling casinos with American dollars from American tourists."

This statement is, as the saying goes, a howl. The Havana Hilton was built largely on money provided from the coffers of the Cuban Restaurant Workers Union and Hilton only had a management contract to run it. The mention of gambling casinos was apparently an attempt to blacken all regimes prior to that of Fidel Castro; there is no other ready explanation for it.

'Era of Fun and Laziness'

The NET scriptwriter continues playing the same word game: "Buildings built from sugar profits . . . historical monuments to the pre-revolutionary period, an era of fun and laziness." Facts intrude, however. Far from being an era of fun and laziness, pre-Castro Cuba was an era of extreme industry and of profit-sharing. There were pleasure-seeking tourists in Havana, of course, but they, and the Cubans who accommodated them, were not typical of the island.

Just as the Cuban labor unions generally were among the most advanced in Latin America, the Sugar Workers Union in particular benefitted from reforms that go back to the year 1934. These reforms, together with other labor legislation throughout the years, provided them with a profit-sharing plan that in 1958 gave the Cuban sugar workers a bonus of $25 million. And all workers received annually a Christmas bonus amounting to a full month's salary.

It was precisely these incentives that built Cuba's sugar industry to where, in 1958, it produced 5.6 million tons of sugar. And it was the lack of such incentives that forced Castro literally to kidnap Cubans from the streets of Havana and send them out to the fields to cut the cane which Cuba's strong-minded, anti-Communist *guajiros* refuse to harvest for the regime.

Even so, in 1963 Cuba produced only 3.8 million tons of sugar and Castro has been able to increase that amount in succeeding years only, for example, by closing down entire cities (Camaguey, Manzanillo), factories and schools, and herding the population into the fields.

Indeed, the regime now resorts to concentration camp methods to get the sugar cane cut. Known as Military Units to Aid Production, these camps are filled with dissidents of the Castro-Communist regime and are estimated to contain more than 30,000 people.

But "Report from Cuba" doesn't mention this. Instead, the program interviews old-line Communist Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and permits him to remark in an off-hand manner, "The American government eliminated the sugar quota from the market of the United States." This is a favorite argument of the Castro apologists: that by cutting the quota, the United States drove Castro into the arms of the Russians.

What neither Rafael Rodriguez nor the narrator explains is that the United States paid Cuba 5.11 cents a pound for sugar, amounting to a subsidy of $150 million. Nor do they mention that the world market price in 1960, when we were paying that premium, was a mere 2.9 cents a pound, or that the same year Castro sold Russia one million pounds at 2.78 cents, a price below the world market level, and well below the cost of production.

Nor do they explain how by selling sugar to Russia below the cost of production Cuba would become more independent, any more than they point out that the sale to Russia was made in February 1960 and the United States did not cut its quota until July of that same year.

For some unaccountable reason, the narrator interviews an Edmundo Desnoes, billing him as a Cuban novelist and quoting him on political subjects. "Havana is a super-developed capital of an underdeveloped society," says Desnoes, thus repeating almost verbatim Castro's own words a few years ago to an international meeting of architects in Havana.

Philosophy Undermined

And the Cuban middle class comes in for some inferential denigration by the narrator: "Those from the middle class lost their property and position, and saw their privileges ground under." Is the narrator implying that the middle class is a "privileged class"? If this proposition is taught to our youths through National Educational Television, it will undermine the very basis upon which most democracies rest and, indeed, the underlying philosophy of the Alliance for Progress which was designed precisely to create a strong middle class in Latin America.

"Report from Cuba" plays down the fact that the Castro-Communist regime keeps itself in power by jailing its opposition and terrorizing the population. "Officially, there are no more political prisoners," the NET narrator says, without rebuttal.

Is the man mad? The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights certainly disagrees with this analysis, and something of the denigration and terror under which people live in Fidel Castro's Communist Cuba is contained in one of its findings: "Besides the colonial fortresses, jails and residences that have been converted into prisons, there also appear to be concentration camps in Cuba, located in rural areas and visited by no one but prison authorities . . . barbed wire fences, rudimentary barracks for shelter, and the infliction of corporal punishment and constant forced labor."

Whitewash of Prisoners

Are these what the narrator refers to when he says, "Thousands of others are in what Cubans call re-education programs and in work brigades in the countryside."? If so, he should spell it out. The NET film is, after all, supposed to be educational.

Indeed, of the many distortions regarding the Castro-Communist regime, evident attempts by the producers of "Report from Cuba" to whitewash the prisoner issue must rank among the most objectionable.

We now come to Lee Lockwood's analysis of Castro's "popular support." He states toward the end of the program, "As far as I'm concerned the people are behind Castro in the very large majority." So much for Mr. Lockwood.

As far as the Castro regime is concerned, however, it doesn't think so, and has recorded its disbelief in any number of measures, resolutions and decrees.

Decree 988 is an open declaration of war by the Communist regime against Cuba's *guajiros,* and Fidel Castro himself has said that anyone giving a mouthful of food to resistance forces would feel the wrath of "revolutionary justice" and that *guajiros* who refuse to report areas in which anti-Communist guerrillas are operating will be executed.

Wilfred Burchett, the Red-lining Australian journalist who has propagandized for the North Vietnamese, was a participant in the NET program on Cuba.

The Ministry of the Interior's decree No. 12 has created "an office of protection of production." Its salient features are worth noting, since they reveal the depth of resistance to Castro's Communist regime: "The office is designed to protect industrial, farm and livestock centers against sabotage and accidents." And Resolution No. 218 established "plans to prevent sabotage."

Police State Repression

Today, the apparatus of police state repression includes the following: 1. Vigilance Committees in each residential block, 2. "Popular Tribunals"; i.e., drumhead court martials, 3. "Organization of the Masses"; i.e., mass terror, 4. Fire brigades to fight incendiarism and other acts of sabotage, 5. "Popular Inspectors" who have the right to enter, seize and arrest without warrants, 6. the Federation of Cuban Women, a spy apparatus headed by Vilma Espin de Castro, 7. the Union of Young Communists, youths called upon to maintain vigilance "in the streets, at playgrounds and in the classrooms," and 8. roving bands of G-2 informers. All of these organizations are branches of the Department of Public Order (secret police) of the Ministry of the Interior.

Unheard and unsung were the exploits of the many anti-Castro guerrilla leaders in Cuba, most of them now dead because of the lack of support from the United States. One of the principal reasons for their resistance is that Castro's "Agrarian Reform," hailed by so many of our reporters as a great advance, has simply changed masters for Cuba's *guajiros.* Instead of being given a piece of land, as promised by Castro, the *guajiros* have wound up working on state farms for an average wage of $26 a month. And while what amounts to forced labor was dressed up in the mantle of social and economic development, its real purpose is to chain the *guajiro* to a life of slavery for the Communist state.

Yet, we have James Reston of the New York *Times* musing in "Report from Cuba," "I think in fairness to Castro you have to say that he has made a good beginning here in many, many, ways. I think he's got the support of the people." About Castro's export of revolutions to Latin America, Reston says, "The only possible explanation I can think of is that he is using the old technique of the foreign bogey, the excitement of the possible U.S. invasion of the island, to get people to work hard."

Times' Editorial Line

Then Reston repeats the editorial line of the *Times,* that Castro is a free soul and that he and the Russians stand on the brink of a huge split, saying: "But I think that when he talks about ideology, I don't think that he's following somebody else's line."

Yet, the Tricontinental Conference, held in Havana from January 3 to 15, 1966, showed that the Soviet Union was the chief planner as well as omnipresent manager of the conference. And out of that conference came a Tri-Continental Organization to carry out the subversion of governments in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today, intelligence estimates agree, there are 43 guerrilla training camps on the island of Cuba, staffed by Soviet, Red Chinese and Viet Cong instructors. Announcements coming out of Havana, Moscow, Prague and Peking make it clear that this is no do-it-yourself operation by Fidel Castro, but the coordinated efforts of the entire Communist world.

As indicated above, "Report from Cuba" is not the first attempt by the NET to draw a false picture of Cuba. Back in the spring of 1965, NET put on "Three Faces of Cuba," which drew such a storm of public protest it was finally shelved. (Reportedly the film has since been put in circulation by another sponsor under a different name.)

Opposition to the program was based on a simple proposition: U.S. school children, who deserve better, would be exposed to the film and the U.S. public misled. Undaunted, National Educational Television President John F. White said he would go right on presenting films like "Three Faces of Cuba," controversial though they may be. He did and they are.

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Battle Looms Over Right To Strike U.S. Government

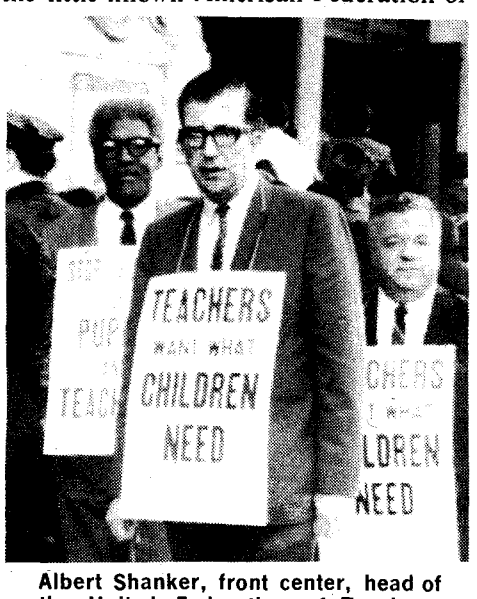
By VICTOR RIESEL

It may soon come to pass that the great gray U.S. buildings here in Washington will be picketed by experts—not by amateurish peace-ists but by angry federal employes. There are three million of them and many are pressuring their union leaders to push for the right to strike the government.

They charge that while all workers in America are constitutionally equal, the government workers are less equal than others. They must sign an affidavit swearing not to strike. If they do strike they can be dispatched to the federal penitentiary for a year. So now they are watching to see if New York City's 50,000 teachers, who broke a state anti-strike law, will be punished.

If not, then the hundreds of local unions which bargain with the federal government will demand equality with police, hospital workers, garbage collectors, doctors, nurses and even school teachers. The campaign to convince a six-man Presidential Review Committee, which has just held five days of hearings, to junk the strike ban is escalating.

Picking up steam now on all fronts is the little-known American Federation of



Albert Shanker, front center, head of the United Federation of Teachers, pickets a school during the recent New York City school strike. At left is civil rights leader Bayard Rustin.

Government Employes (AFGE) which made a neat profit out of the recent anti-war demonstration.

When the union heard that hundreds of U.S. marshals were being sped in to help police the picnic crowds which had turned out to hear Peter, Paul and Mary and munch sandwiches on the way to storm the Pentagon, the AFGE rushed in with union authorization cards. Union officers say they signed up over 200 marshals. Never had the union organizers had such a chance. Never had so many marshals been gathered in one spot.

The marshals have some grievances. They get mighty little overtime pay. They get little relief when escorting prisoners across country. It's hardly as romantic as a TV script.

There are at least two marshals' locals—one in New York and the other here in the capital. They work for the Justice Department. Some day, will they strike? Well, police and firefighters did, say some of them.

Strikes and threats of stoppages against the government are not as rare as the whooping crane. Such action just doesn't make as much noise. It has escaped notice that twice the White House has been threatened by a strike by the National Association of Broadcast Employes and Technicians. NABET members aren't government employes, but such a stoppage would have raised the fever now burning up many government employe unions.

Furthermore, government installations are struck regularly by non-governmental employes. There's a strike on now against the Army Pictorial Center in Long Island City, Queens, N.Y. This Defense Department studio is the only one of its kind in the country. It's housed in the old Paramount Pictures studio (sound stages, etc.) which is as massive and complete a studio as any even in "old Hollywood."

This boycott was called the other day by the Screen Actors Guild (SAG), as much an AFL-CIO union as the garment workers—and as militant. The Pictorial Center not only produces such pictures as artillery instruction films for the military, but also takes orders from all other government agencies. And the SAG is demanding higher rates than the $50 a day paid narrators and the $60.88 daily paid to actors by the Defense Department. The regular SAG minimum is $100 daily.

Eastern Screen Actors leaders have not heard from the commandant of the Center. So the boycott lingers virtually unnoticed. Therefore, it is hardly recorded that there is a strike against the Defense Department itself—and a strike is a strike.

It's always the slight crack in the ice field which begins to unloose the iceberg. Insiders predict that soon the unions dealing with the government will follow the precedent set by Jerry Wurf's militant and revitalized American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes (AFL-CIO). Wurf, in many a speech, is saying that the area between the private and public sectors is growing fuzzy. Under his leadership communities have been "shut down" for weeks, and one even for months.

Those who doubt that soon enough the federal employes will be saying "let's strike, no one has punished teachers or policemen," need only look at the roster of unions dealing with the government.

There are Roy Siemiller's Machinists, who have struck everything and anything for higher wages; the Metal Trades who have struck space and missile sites; the Building and Construction Trades who have struck vital Naval shipyards and the huge Martime Department led by the imperturbable Bunyanesque seafarer, Paul Hall. From time to time, Hall duels with such figures as Bob McNamara, Orville Freeman, Bob Kennedy and Willard Wirtz. The latter heads the Presidential Review Committee, now preparing its report to President Johnson.

For the moment labor's national leadership in the person of their chief, George Meany, is urging the government to accept a system of binding arbitration to keep the cool.

The government had better grab it. It's hotter than they think.

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SORRY PRACTICE—Someone expressed the view that he was very sorry that President Hoover started the practice of giving his salary back to the government. Now the government wants everybody to do it.

BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

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THE REPUBLICAN ESTABLISHMENT, by Stephen Hess and David S. Broder (Harper & Row, 440 pages, $7.95.)

"In writing of the Republican party [most historians] conveniently ignore the years when the GOP was shaping national policy, mostly for the better. For as we review the years when these people knew public affairs at firsthand, the record of the GOP was that of defeats, internal conflict and sectionalism. Because of the party's minority status, it lacked any lasting legislative or executive achievement.

"It is refreshing, even inspiring, to find two writers of the post-New Deal era who, breaking away from the prejudices of their contemporaries, portray the Republican party as a vital institution quite worthy of offering itself as an alternative in a political system in which liberty, progress and national health and security can be guaranteed only by a strong two-party system. . . .

"The authors are neither ideologues nor apologists. The book is written to inform and guide an electorate that faces a year in which it must make great decisions. . . ."

—By Raymond Moley in **Newsweek**

THE FARTHER SHORES OF POLITICS: The American Political Fringe Today, by George Thayer (Simon & Shuster, $7.95.)

"Sharp factual profiles of leaders and characteristics of minor political groups which aim 'to alter all or part of the existing political institutions and attitudes in America.' The spectrum is wide: from the Ku Klux Klan . . . to the Black Muslims . . . to the Communists, to the New Left, the Free Speech Movement and the Progressive Labor party. . . .

"The book reflects a great amount of firsthand research which must have been arduous, some of it dangerous. This is terse, good, objective reporting, brilliantly written. The last chapter sums up neatly, wisely, and with admirable perspective."

—From **Publisher's Weekly**

TWENTY LETTERS TO A FRIEND, by Svetlana Alliluyeva (Harper & Row, 246 pages, $5.95.)

"Written in Russia in 1963 [this] informal book is not a full-dress autobiography; there are many gaps and there is no attempt to put the narrative in chronological order. Still less is it an appraisal of Soviet communism or of the career of her formidable father, toward whom her attitude is somewhat ambivalent.

"Implicitly and explicitly she indicates the capricious cruelty of Josef Stalin's rule and gives examples of the terror that struck down, on the flimsiest of grounds, many relatives of his first wife, to say nothing of innumerable veteran Communists. But she shrinks from drawing the logical conclusion and tries to shift an undue share of responsibility to others, especially to Lavrenti Beria, head of the political police, for whom she cherishes bitter aversion. . . .

"The unique merit of Mrs. Alliluyeva's book is in its authentic picture of Stalin's family life, of the way in which the Soviet upper crust lives, and in its reflection of the author's warm, outgoing personality, which finally found the straitjacket of communism too constricting to endure.

"Also it is extremely well written; some of the descriptions of Russian country life are almost worthy of Turgenev in their lyrical quality and the author possesses an excellent gift of conveying personalities and recalling dramatic scenes. . . .

"Stalin was strongly anti-semitic and showed an obsessive fear of Zionism. Svetlana's first lover and first husband were both Jews; Stalin interfered brutally the first time, but grudgingly tolerated the marriage, which ended after producing a son, Josef. . . .

"Both as a personal sketch and as a story of life behind the thick curtain that veiled the everyday lives of Kremlin higher-ups, Svetlana's story is calculated to have broad popular appeal, not diminished by the absence of discussion of the fine points of Communist metaphysics."

—By William Henry Chamberlin in the **Wall Street Journal**

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM IN THE NON-UNION PLANT, by Charles A. Kothe. (National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, 205 pages, $5. Order directly from publisher.)

"'Your employes don't need to lose their freedom, and you don't need to have a union.' These theses of Charles A. Kothe's **Individual Freedom in the Non-Union Plant** are borne out and brought up to date in the third edition of this book.

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"Mr. Kothe is a prominent attorney . . . for seven years he was NAM Vice President, Industrial Relations."

—From **NAM Reports**

THE CONSERVATIVE TRADITION IN AMERICA, by Allen Guttmann (214 pages, Oxford, $6)

"This book is wide-ranging, illuminating and extremely suggestive. . . . It draws intelligently from many sources . . . and will be considered, at the least, a stimulating critique of Russell Kirk's **The Conservative Mind** and other contemporary conservative theory. . . .

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—By Eliot Fremont-Smith in the New York **Times**

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Who Is the Enemy Within?

By MORRIE RYSKIND

There is surely a point where dissent becomes treason, and I think we have reached it. That fanatical right wing which is paranoid with fear of Russia and equally suspicious of our youngsters' ventures into the fields of sex, marijuana and LSD may yet undo us if we do not soon take action. Normally, I oppose the guillotine, but I believe there are extenuating circumstances.

Here is the USSR, our gallant ally, celebrating its 50th birthday of freedom, and from the right comes a spate of books and articles questioning the designs of our fellow-democracy. And this in spite of the open record of Latvia, Estonia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, all grateful to the Soviet liberator, to say nothing of the Kremlin's recent efforts to promote world stability in Viet Nam and the Middle East.

No petty point is too small for these kook dissenters to seize on. If Russia has devised a test system to orbit nuclear bombs around the U.S., these witch-hunters denounce it as a violation of a solemn treaty with us and act as though something frightful has occurred. But what is a mere technicality among friends?

For all these crackpots know, our brave ally may have planned this in order to save us from some alien power, much as she erected the Wall to protect West Berlin from refugees who might otherwise have invaded from the East. Secretary McNamara says he's not concerned—and that should be good enough for anybody. After all, this isn't the Edsel.

Luckily, foreign policy is not yet in the hands of this lunatic fringe which would alienate us from the country which came to our aid in the nick of time and in only six days brought Japan to its knees. Have these mad dogs no gratitude at all?

But it is domestically that the Trojan Horse creates even more havoc by dividing us. I came across a notice this week of a dinner of an organization "For Law and Morality." And bitter experience has taught me to be wary of any group using such moth-eaten terms.

I decided to infiltrate. So I disguised myself—reluctantly shaving off my beard, cutting my hair (which I can ill afford) and donning shoes for the occasion—and bought a ticket.

Well, I was right. Much of the talk centered on the activities of the New Left, that ecumenical collection of youths unafraid, free-wheeling clergy and intrepid academicians whose only quest—like Thoreau—is the free spirit. Unbound by convention, they make all sorts of experiments—didn't Galileo?—to prove most of our ancient concepts wrong. (If Thoreau threw no Molotov cocktails and Galileo never tried LSD, remember neither of these modern products was then available.)

And who attacked these brave iconoclasts? The same old gang of troglodytes. There were a rabbi, a priest and a minister, all so backward they didn't know God was dead and the Ten Commandments buried with Him. Don't they ever read *Ramparts*?

The entertainment world was represented at this satanic feast by its worst elements. Raymond Burr, not defending innocence this time but prosecuting it, actually emceed the affair, but then he has long been suspect, having visited our troops in Viet Nam half-a-dozen times. And in the motley crowd that applauded I detected Robert Stack of "The Untouchables" and Jack Haley, who in happier times made us all laugh.

All this I solemnly attest to and am prepared to take a lie-detector test, and even mention other names, once respectable.

On guard, America! It isn't Russia or the New Left we have to fear. It's the Old Right.

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The Losers

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Kicking around the government offices in Cairo or Algiers or Accra is a tattered script which serves as the agenda whenever the have-not nations of the "Third World" assemble in solemn conclave.

The script was dusted off and polished up at Algiers recently as more than 70 "developing" nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America met to agree on a common front in their struggle for economic and social progress.

The script was re-christened the "Charter of Algiers," and was adopted unanimously as the negotiating platform of the World Development Conference which will open next February in New Delhi.

Basically, the charter is an indictment of the world's rich nations for letting the poor ones drop farther and farther behind.

Before the policy makers in the Western capitals enter the customary plea of guilty to the indictment and begin loading fresh shiploads of cash and goodies for shipment to the have-nots, a few questions might be asked.

How many of these poor nations have confiscated and "nationalized" the job-providing properties installed by investors of the prosperous countries?

How many of them encourage the education of a class of native managers who can build an independent economy?

How many pursue a line of national policy clearly inimical to the interests of those nations which can help the most?

How many have squandered the aid already received from the rich nations on armaments and bureaucratic whimsies, or funneled it into private bank accounts in Switzerland?

How many have saddled the potential of their economy with the deadening incubus of socialism?

In short, why are they poor? Because the successful nations keep them that way? Or because they pursue intently the very courses guaranteed to make them losers forever?

The rich nations, particularly the United States, have an economic and strategic stake in the future of the Third World, and must assist in its development.

But poor nations, as well as poor individuals, have to realize that they, too, bear responsibility for their condition, and that they, too, must take steps to improve it.

□ □ □

FORCED SERVICE—The Chicago *Tribune* reports (October 22) that "Radical groups are preparing to push anew for a law to force all young women and military-exempt young men into a so-called National Service through compulsory conscription."

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Filibuster Threat All But Kills Civil Rights Bill This Session

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

There is absolutely no chance of the enactment of any civil rights legislation this session—and the prospects are not much better for next year.

Reason is a powerful bipartisan bloc of Northern and Southern senators who are fully prepared to wage a last-ditch filibuster.

Already this backstage threat has torpedoed the last hopes for the House-passed Administration bill setting up safeguards for Negroes and civil rights workers. The measure squeaked through the Senate Judiciary Committee by an 8-to-7 count after Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) was rushed back to Washington from London on an Air Force plane provided by the White House.

With this hard-won approval, the Administration has been angling to get the legislation taken up by the Senate. But it has gotten nowhere because of the blunt filibuster threat.

The opponents are making it very clear they are ready to filibuster indefinitely if the bill is considered. That would mean grinding Congress to a halt at a time when it is painfully trying to wind up after 11 months of sputtering and puttering around.

The filbuster warning is not an idle threat.

The bipartisan bloc has the muscle to back it up. At least 15 Democratic and Republican senators have agreed to actively participate in "extended debate" against this measure. That's more than enough to carry on a protracted filibuster.

Also, significantly, Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen is indirectly giving them a helping hand.

Dirksen, who voted against the bill in the Judiciary Committee and signed the bipartisan minority report, has told the bloc he will not throw his weight behind a cloture motion to terminate a filibuster. He will not take part in a filibuster, but won't support a move to curb it.

It was his backing of cloture in 1965 that broke a Senate filibuster and cleared the way for the adoption of far-reaching civil rights legislation.

Detailed opposition strategy and plans were discussed and agreed on at an unannounced meeting called by Sen. Richard Russell (D.-Ga.), long-time leader of the Southern group.

Among those present and in complete accord with what was decided on was Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the foreign Relations Committee and vigorous critic of the Viet Nam war and other Administration foreign policies, particularly large-scale foreign aid spending.

Significantly, not only was full agreement reached to filbuster against the civil rights measure, but also against the multi-billion-dollar elementary and secondary school aid bill—unless provisions voted by the House are restored.

As passed by the House, the legislation would give state and local authorities wider latitude in meeting federal requirements in obtaining and expanding educational funds. These amendments, vigorously opposed by the Administration, were stripped from the bill by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The bipartisan bloc is demanding the House provisions be restored—or the measure will be filibustered. That means it will get nowhere this session and faces a rough and uncertain struggle next year.

Because of Sen. Russell's poor health, Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) was designated floor leader of the fight against the civil rights bill.

★ ★ ★

Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.), dark-horse candidate for President, is going to publish a book on foreign affairs.

It will be largely ghost-written by a New Yorker.

Purpose of the opus, to be published early in 1968, is to promote Percy's White House aspirations. The book will present his views on leading foreign issues—the Viet Nam war, on which he is a pronounced dove in direct contrast to his senior colleague, Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen, a militant hawk; restrictions on foreign imports, on which Percy also differs sharply with Dirksen; the war-torn Middle East; foreign military and economic aid.

Although disclaiming he is actively seeking a place on the Republican ticket, Percy is quietly increasing the number of his speaking engagements. Significantly, his enlarged schedule is concentrated in the East and Midwest, where he has gotten the most "exposure."

More than 15 months have passed since one of Percy's twin daughters was mysteriously slain in her bedroom, but the case is still unsolved. No suspect was ever charged with the crime, which appears to be a closed book.

★ ★ ★

It's still anyone's guess when the interminable session of Congress will conclude.

Latest conjecture going the rounds in Senate and House cloakrooms is the end of this month. But admittedly that is hopeful wish-thinking. The plain fact is no one knows—including key leaders.

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Algeria and Tshombe

The New Barbary Pirates

By RUSSELL KIRK

For hundreds of years, until early in the 19th Century, the Barbary corsairs of North Africa were a perennial menace to Mediterranean shipping and the southern shores of Europe. The infant Navy of the young United States gave them hard knocks, however, and piracy declined from the days of Decatur and Eaton until the European powers occupied Barbary.

Now the Europeans have withdrawn, and the pirates are back, after a fashion. The successor to the old piratical Dey of Algiers is Col. Houarie Boumedienne, president (by coup d' etat) of Algeria.

Boumedienne holds prisoner Moise Tshombe, former premier of the Congo and president of Katanga. Tshombe was kidnaped by a criminal in the pay of the present Congolese regime, and Boumedienne's government has held him for months without charges. Now the Algerians announce that they will not agree to allow Tshombe to be extradited to the Congo, where his enemy Gen. Joseph Mobutu would put him to death.

Yet the Algerian regime proposes to hold Tshombe prisoner indefinitely. Why? What charges can be preferred against him? He never injured Algeria or Algerians in any way. His chief offense appears to be that he is anti-Communist, and Algiers is allied with Moscow.

In his Algerian prison, Tshombe is sick, reportedly because he has been drugged and tortured by his captors, in defiance of the laws of nations and of humanity. The United Nations does nothing to secure his release. A good many distinguished people, including Robert Kennedy and Bertrand Russell, have protested against his imprisonment—to no avail.

The old Barbary pirates at least permitted friends in Europe to ransom the unfortunates they had kidnaped on the high seas. Can Tshombe be freed by one means or another?

Presumably President Boumedienne refuses to give Tshombe to Mobutu because he dislikes Mobutu's friendliness with Israel and Nationalist China and because Mobutu appears to be a puppet of Washington.

Charles de Gaulle is reported to have interceded for Tshombe. Although there are no formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Algiers, President Johnson is said to have conveyed a mild word on Tshombe's behalf.

Meanwhile, Mobutu's Congolese dictatorship is shaken violently by the Katanga gendarmes and white soldiers of fortune in Katanga and Kivu. All Katanga—indeed, most of the Swahili-speaking eastern Congo—may rise against the jackboot despotism at Kinshasa (Leopoldville).

Were he liberated, Tshombe might come to terms with Mobutu and save the Congo from anarchy, as he did once before. This would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, which has constituted itself (however foolishly) the protector of the Congo. Does anyone in the State Department have sense enough to perceive this possibility and to do something about it?

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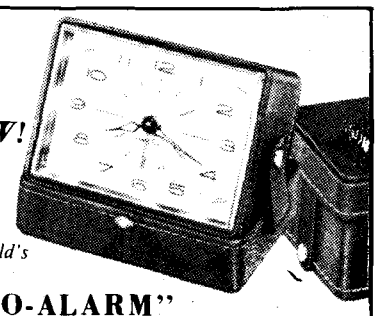

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Rocky Trails Badly

New Scientific Political Analysis By Labor Says Reagan Strongest

By VICTOR RIESEL

Ronald Reagan is the Republicans' campaigner, most powerful vote getter, strongest maintainer of the GOP's strength, and leads all others in the presidential race in turning out the electorate.

Those are the words from an enemy camp—a militant railroad and airline union whose leaders have developed a new type of political gauge. "Trend Line Analysis," they call it.

Wryly they admit they don't like the results. But staunchly they say that their dissecting of political trends is far more scientific than anything yet developed and are prepared to defend the accuracy of their research.

The union is the rejuvenated Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (AFL-CIO), now headed by C.L. Dennis. For decades the Brotherhood's leaders have been among the most influential policymakers in the labor movement.

"The Trend Line Analysis plays no favorites," said Mr. Dennis the other day. "For instance, it is a fact that Gov. Ronald Reagan ran strongly in California [in the Brotherhood analysis] but that, of course, does not represent an endorsement by our union. We instructed our Research and Education Department to find the facts without fear or favor, and we are satisfied that their findings are both factual and objective. These findings of the Trend Line Analysis are useful, but they do not constitute either judgments or predictions for future elections."

They do show, after a Trend Line study of six states—New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan—that while Gov. Reagan runs strongest, his Eastern critic, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, runs weakest.

According to this study, documented by a five-page report and a 28-page booklet, Reagan has run "plus 23.7 per cent" better than the old Republican campaigners, including Richard Nixon. In the Eastern Establishment Rockefeller is at a "minus 14.9 per cent," far below the percentages of other Republican campaigners of national stature in his state.

And since East is East and West is West and both are dependent on powerful political points in between, the Brotherhood analyzed other political leaders who are in the running for the presidential or vice presidential nomination (or at least a mention).

This disclosed, according to President Dennis, that Gov. Reagan is followed by Sen. Charles Percy who pulls his party up plus 4.3 per cent in his home state; Gov. George Romney, plus 1.5 per cent; Ohio's governor, James A. Rhodes, who dips below the Republican average strength with a minus 4.7 per cent; Gov. Raymond Shafer of Pennsylvania with a minus 14.6 per cent; and Rockefeller with a minus 14.9 per cent.

This is not a popularity poll. The results, according to the 350,000-member Brotherhood, rests on analysis of votes won by the Republican party in previous elections and then on the shifts in the voting population, changes in the demography, influx of migrants and turnout of votes. The base years of 1962 and 1966—not presidential years—are used.

Brotherhood President Dennis realizes his new technique will be controversial. But he says that not only is it more scientific than other political samplings, but it is far more exact than the private polls of the parties themselves.

"The value of the Trend Line Analysis," says Dennis' statement, "is further shown in the New York results. A recent Republican party study declared that Gov. Rockefeller had suffered a decline in voting strength of approximately 10 per cent in the New York election of 1966, compared to 1962.

"The Trend Line Analysis, however, which takes population changes into full account, shows that Gov. Rockefeller failed to maintain the trend by a far more substantial 14.9 per cent. In most elections, such a 14.9 per cent difference is well over the margin of victory or defeat."

There is little reference to Dick Nixon, since he did not run in '66. The analysis shows that in '62 he pulled 27 per cent of the California voting population. This sets the GOP "Trend Line" for the Brotherhood. It reveals that of course Gov. Reagan is the most successful vote getter, since he pulled "plus 23.7 per cent" ahead of the transplanted Easterner's 27 per cent.

But the basic comparison is with Gov. Rockefeller. Labor insiders are convinced that "Rocky" will become less and less adamant an un-candidate shortly after the primaries are over. He doesn't want to get drawn into the bloodletting. Then when everybody hates everybody else, "Nelson" will move in as a "healer," say the knowledgeable men in labor's high councils.

Then we'll see whether Trend Line Analysis has replaced the popularity poll and relegated it to Smithsonian Institution vintage.

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PERTINENT QUERY—Lt. Gen. Sam T. Williams (Ret.), the ranking American officer in Viet Nam from 1955-60, is sharply critical of current Administration policy. "How in the world can men who are so far away from the scene of the battle possibly direct the campaign?" he asks.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Compare U.S., Russia

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

Bryce N. Harlow, formerly deputy assistant to President Eisenhower, has provided some sobering statistics which, seemingly, would qualify the United States as a successful state according to the Soviet standard of achievement, and reverse our headlong rush to extinction.

In order to enjoy the glories of the present Soviet system, we would have to abandon three-fifths of our steel capacity, two-thirds of our petroleum capacity, 95 per cent of our electric motor output, destroy two of every three of our hydroelectric plants, and get along on a tenth of our present volume of natural gas.

We would have to rip up 14 of every 15 miles of our paved highways and two of every three miles of our mainline railroad tracks. We would sink eight of every 20 cars and trucks, and shrink our civilian fleet to a shadow of its present size.

We would cut our living standard by three-fourths, destroy 40 million TV sets, nine of every 10 telephones, and seven of every 10 houses; and then we would have to put about 60 million of our people back on the farm.

I would add that this is not the half of it. We would have to destroy most of our church spires and abolish 99 per cent of our religious freedom. The party line would be preached in every one of our schools and colleges. Every neighbor would be watching you for signs of defection. All in all, we would have to destroy 99 per cent of our cherished basic freedoms. Any takers?

Post Bonds

By REP. SAMUEL DEVINE (R.-Ohio)

It has been estimated the cost of this most recent [Pentagon] demonstration was over a million dollars, which included over $12,000 alone just to clean up. The American people are fed up with being required to pay for these activities. [Legislation is needed which] would require the posting of a bond prior to a permit being issued to demonstrate, to parade and to have vigils and sit-ins and things of that nature.

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U.S. BOMBING RAIDS have destroyed North Vietnamese facilities worth $320 million, according to the Pentagon. At the same time, $911 million worth of planes have been lost to the enemy.

House Turns Back Gross Motion, 200-196

On November 8 the House of Representatives passed the $2.67-billion foreign aid authorization bill by a rollcall vote of 205 to 187. The same day, prior to that final vote, the House turned back by a 200-to-196 rollcall vote a motion by Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) to recommit the bill with instructions to restore restrictions against nations trading with North Viet Nam. Below is that rollcall; a "nay" vote supports the Administration:

DEMOCRATS FOR: 60

Abbitt, Abernethy, Andrews (Ala.), Ashmore, Baring, Bennett, Bevill, Blanton, Brinkley, Casey, Colmer, Conyers, Davis (Ga.), Dorn, Dowdy, Downing, Edwards (La.), Evins (Tenn.), Feighan, Fisher, Flynt, Fuqua, Galifianakis, Gathings, Haley, Henderson, Hull, Ichord, Jarman, Jones (N.C.), Kornegay, Landrum, Lennon, Long (La.), McMillan, Marsh, Mills, Montgomery, Natcher, Nichols, O'Neal (Ga.), Passman, Poage, Pool, Randall, Rarick, Rivers, Rogers (Fla.), Roush, Satterfield, Selden, Shipley, Stephens, Stuckey, Taylor, Tuck, Waggonner, Walker, Whitener, Whitten

Adair, Andrews (N.D.), Arends, Ashbrook, Ayres, Battin, Belcher, Bell, Berry, Betts, Biester, Blackburn, Bow, Bray, Brock, Brotzman, Brown (Mich.), Brown (Ohio), Broyhill (N.C.), Broyhill (Va.), Buchanan, Burke (Fla.), Burton (Utah), Bush, Carter, Cederberg, Chamberlain, Clancy, Clausen, Don, Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Corbett, Cowger, Cramer, Cunningham, Curtis, Davis (Wis.), Denney, Devine, Dickinson, Duncan, Esch, Eshleman, Findley, Fino, Ford, Gerald, Fulton (Pa.), Gardner, Goodling, Gross, Grover, Gubser, Gurney, Hall, Hammerschmidt, Hansen (Idaho), Harrison, Harsha, Harvey, Heckler (Mass.), Hunt, Hutchinson, Johnson (Pa.), Jonas, King (N.Y.), Kleppe, Kuykendall, Kyl, Laird, Langen, Latta, Lipscomb, Lloyd, Lukens, McClory, McClure, McCulloch, McDade, McDonald (Mich.), Martin, May, Meskill, Michel, Miller (Ohio), Minshall, Moore, Morton, Myers, Nelsen, O'Konski, Poff, Pollock, Price (Tex.), Quillen, Railsback, Reid (Ill.), Reifel, Reinecke, Rhodes (Ariz.), Riegle, Roth, Roudebush, Ruppe, Sandman, Saylor, Schadeberg, Scherle, Schneebeli, Schweiker, Schwengel, Scott, Shriver, Skubitz, Smith (Okla.), Snyder, Springer, Stanton, Steiger (Ariz.), Steiger (Wis.), Talcott, Teague (Calif.), Thompson (Ga.), Thomson (Wis.), Vander Jagt, Watkins, Watson, Whalley, Wiggins, Williams (Pa.), Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wydler, Wylie, Wyman, Zion, Zwach

REPUBLICANS FOR: 136

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 167

Adams, Addabbo, Albert, Anderson (Tenn.), Ashley, Aspinall, Barrett, Bingham, Blatnik, Boggs, Boland, Boiling, Brademas, Brasco, Brooks, Brown (Calif.), Burke (Mass.), Burleson, Burton (Calif.), Byrne (Pa.), Cabell, Carey, Celler, Clark, Cohelan, Corman, Culver, Daddario, Daniels, Dawson, de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Diggs, Dingell, Donohue, Dow, Dulski, Eckhardt, Edmondson, Edwards (Calif.), Eilberg, Evans (Colo.), Fallon, Farbstein, Fascell, Flood, Foley, Ford, William, Fraser, Friedel, Fulton (Tenn.), Gallagher, Garmatz, Gettys, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gonzalez, Gray, Green (Ore.), Green (Pa.), Griffiths, Hamilton, Hanley, Hansen (Wash.), Hardy, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hays, Hechler (W. Va.), Helstoski, Hicks, Holifield, Holland, Howard, Hungate, Irwin, Jacobs, Joelson, Johnson (Calif.), Jones (Ala.), Karsten, Karth, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kee, Kelly, King (Calif.), Kirwan, Kluczynski, Kyros, Leggett, Long (Md.), McCarthy, McFall, Machen, Madden, Mahon, Matsunaga, Meeds, Minish, Mink, Monagan, Moorhead, Morgan, Morris (N.M.), Moss, Multer, Murphy (Ill.), Murphy (N.Y.), Nedzi, Nix, O'Hara (Ill.), O'Hara (Mich.), Olsen, Ottinger, Patman, Patten, Pepper, Perkins, Philbin, Pickle, Pike, Price (Ill.), Pryor, Pucinski, Purcell, Rees, Reuss, Rhodes (Pa.), Roberts, Rodino, Rogers (Colo.), Ronan, Rooney (N.Y.), Rooney (Pa.), Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Scheuer, Sisk, Slack, Smith (Iowa), Staggers, Steed, Stubblefield, Sullivan, Tenzer, Thompson (N.J.), Tiernan, Tunney, Udall, Ullman, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Vigorito, Waldie, White, Wilson, Charles, Wolff, Wright, Yates, Young, Zablocki

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 33

Bates, Bolton, Byrnes (Wis.), Cahill, Conable, Conte, Dellenback, Dwyer, Frelinghuysen, Goodell, Gude, Halpern, Horton, Keith, Kupferman, McEwen, MacGregor, Mailliard, Mayne, Mize, Morse (Mass.), Mosher, Pirnie, Quie, Reid (N.Y.), Robison, Rumsfeld, Smith (N.Y.), Stafford, Taft, Whalen, Widnall, Wyatt

NOT VOTING: 36

The following members changed their votes at the last minute to reject the Gross amendment; they had previously voted for Gross' motion: Quie (R.-Minn.), Leggett (D.-Calif.), Gettys (D.-S.C.), White (D.-Tex.), Wolff (D.-N.Y.) and Anderson (D.-Tenn.)

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• There was action involving **foreign aid** on two fronts last week. The House and Senate approved a conference report on the **aid authorization** bill (S 1872) granting the State Department authority to spend $2.6 billion abroad, a figure $787 million under that requested by the Administration. This amount may be trimmed even further, however, as the House Appropriations Committee reported a bill (HR 13893) **appropriating** only $2.1 billion for foreign economic and military aid; usually, the appropriation action is not taken until authorization is made, but because of a deadlock on the aid bill in conference, the Appropriations Committee went ahead and cut foreign spending to its liking.

• Both houses have approved the **public works spending bill** (HR 11641) appropriating $4.6 billion ($177 million less than LBJ wanted) for the multitude of programs covered, but minus the controversial Dickey-Lincoln public power project. This project, which would have brought federal power to New England, was a pet plan of congressional liberals and was dropped from the public works measure only with assurances from Senate Appropriations Public Works subcommittee Chairman Sen. Allen Ellender (D.-La.) that it would be "stuck into" the 1968 bill.

• The full Senate Judiciary Committee is now examining the **Safe Streets and Crime Control** bill (HR 5037), but its prospects for passage this session are not good. As toughened up by Sen. John McClellan's criminal laws subcommittee, the bill authorizes federal grants of $85 million for improving local police forces (with $15 million specifically for riot control), permits court-ordered wiretapping and acts to ease several recent Supreme Court decisions restricting admissibility of criminal confessions at trials; under the McClellan version, only coerced confessions would be considered illegal. Because a sizable bloc of Senate liberals (with full White House backing) oppose the bill's provisions concerning riots, wiretapping and altering court decisions, a stalemate looms in the upper chamber which may cause the bill to be dropped until next session.

• The Senate Judiciary Committee has now reported the Administration's bill to **protect civil rights workers** (HR 2516), without provisions broadening the bill's coverage. GOP and conservative Democratic senators had wanted to extend the bill to insure the rights of other individuals beside those persecuted because of "race, religion or color"; thanks to the sabotage efforts of Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.), however, amendments protecting union men, Indians and others, were defeated in committee. Due to Southern opposition and Republican disenchantment with the civil rights measure, it is unlikely that a cloture motion would pass if a filibuster developed (see page 13); realizing this, Senate Democratic leaders will probably not even bring the bill up for debate this session.

• Two other items on LBJ's list of "must" legislation that will in all probability not see action this session of Congress are the **10 per cent surtax** and **truth-in-lending** bills. The tax bill has been resting on a table in the House Ways and Means Committee since the White House refused to cut spending in order to make new taxes feasible. Controversy over truth-in-lending developed in the House when conservatives objected to strong regulations being placed on the revolving credit systems used in most department store accounts. Both measures will undoubtedly be resuscitated by the Administration next year.

• The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee has completed hearings on the House-passed bill **increasing postal rates** and **raising federal pay** (HR 7977) and the bill will likely be taken up on the floor soon. The Senate version (almost identical to that in the House) provides a $2.6-billion raise for some 1.8 million federal workers, a cost nearly $78 million more than President Johnson had budgeted for federal salary hikes. Although Senate liberals contend increased postal rates will make up the difference, congressional conservatives are disbelieving and will attempt to make some cuts in the bureaucrats' hefty pay boost.

• Heated Senate debate has begun on the Administration's controversial **Social Security Amendments** bill and a final vote is expected before Thanksgiving; chances are, the Senate version will differ significantly from the House-passed bill and a conference study will be necessary. As reported by the Senate Finance Committee, the major amendments to Social Security would increase benefits $5.8 billion overall, with the minimum monthly payment ceiling raised from $44 to $70. The benefit hike represents a 15 per cent increase, as LBJ requested, while the House voted to raise the ante only 12.5 per cent. Senate Republicans will attempt to cut the increase back to the House figure, plus reduce the payment minimum to $50 and retain some of the House-passed restrictions on recipients who refuse to work.

• Amid acrimonious argument, the House late last week passed the Administration's **poverty amendments** continuing the "War on Poverty" another year, with the project's structure not changed significantly but with spending authorization cut from $2.06 billion to $1.6 billion. Although Republican attempts to transfer some poverty projects (notably the Job Corps and Head Start) to other government agencies were beaten down, House conservatives did succeed in adding amendments to reduce the number of high-paid poverty officials and prohibit poverty employes or beneficiaries from taking part in political demonstrations. The bill must now go to conference, where House and Senate liberals hope to jack up the spending authorization (the Senate bill approved $2.2 billion) and scuttle some of the conservative amendments.

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Needed: Harsh Look At Defense Treaties

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has, at last, taken up a suggestion which I made some time ago. Even though his reasons may be different, the action surely is welcome.

He wants the Congress to take a close and searching look at the various mutual defense and security treaties which we have signed. It is about time.

First, let me get something very straight about the treaties. I voted for all of them. They have played a major role in opposing communism. And yet, today, along with men on both sides of the political aisle, I am deeply concerned by what has happened to the treaties, what could happen under them or what could happen because of their failure or decline.

A major congressional review of the treaties, for better or worse, would determine where we stand and where we are going. It may be just as dangerous to maintain these treaties in a sort of limbo as it would be to abandon them altogether. There is nothing more dangerous when dealing with communism—as all experience has shown—than to permit grave areas of doubt to exist in regard to free-world defense plans.

It has been because of just such areas of doubt that we had to go to war in Korea, that Cuba was lost to communism and that the Vietnamese war slowly grew to its current, tragic proportions.

Such a review should and could establish, for all the world to consider, whether this nation is going to maintain a role of international responsibility and leadership, or whether it is going to retreat behind a fortress America or Maginot line concept. In short: whether the United States is going to go isolationist.

One fundamental would have to be established in regard to the treaties. Each one of them, in effect, faces us with the possibility of instant war. That is one of the reasons why such treaties can be a great force against aggression. Communist nations would always have to think twice if they really believed an attack against this or that nation would be considered as an attack against the United States.

Statesmen from Winston Churchill to John F. Kennedy have emphasized the necessity that such treaties mean exactly what they say—lest an aggressor be tempted to test and probe to find out how strong the intent behind them might be.

We have a good deal more to fear from such tests and probes than from a clear posture of strength in the face of communism.

But to make such treaties meaningful, we have to have an indomitable force in being and an indomitable will to use it if need be.

It would be better for us to face such a fact now rather than to kid ourselves about it. We cannot bluff in the world. We really have to hold the cards. If we don't, the prudent thing to do might be to fold.

I do not want this country to fold or to abandon its place of leadership in the world. I do not want to see us turn to isolationism. I do not believe we can build a Maginot line against the Communists any more than the French were able successfully to maintain one against the Nazis.

But the decision should be shared by all citizens. A review of our treaties might bring the question the attention it deserves.

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From the Review by Rosalie Gordon in AMERICA'S FUTURE:

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–Rosalie Gordon

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THE HEARINGS GRINDED ON. The 44 "subjects" sat up there immobile on the dais of the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Royal. Towering over them were the six examiners, including Nicholas Syerov, the Russian representative. The hot TV lights boiled down on the 44.

They were Pittsburgh's leadership: company presidents, a bishop, union heads, an editor, leaders of civic groups. Most of them supported the Treaty of Friendship between Russia and the United States. That, after all, was better than nuclear war – wasn't it?

The Treaty had set up the World Order of Nations (WON). America had pledged to work under the WON for peace, to turn away from its own selfish interests, to cooperate in the great work of building up the undeveloped nations. Under terms of the Treaty, the USA-USSR Joint Peace Commission set up shop in Washington to see that the U.S. fulfilled its Treaty obligations, which of course had first priority, as everyone agreed (except for a few extremists).

To see that Joint Peace Commission directives were carried out on the local level, Joint Committees For Local Action (JCFLA) were set up for every region in the United States. Smith Armstrong was Chairman for Pennsylvania's Southwest District. Icy cool, he presided over the hearings to determine whether the 44 were to be brought up for treason before the WON.

The charges against them were grave. One was accused of preferring the interests of the United States. Another, a company president, was said to have put profits first. Others were denounced for holding that a nation might need limited arms for self-defense, that wages shouldn't be cut, that the WON might not be the final answer to world government. Small wonder the two thousand spectators howled and jeered as each traitor was marched into the witness box.

Last to be called was Avery Brown, board chairman of one of the nation's steel giants. The witnesses marshalled against him were overpowering: two of his own vice-presidents, the Secretary of Commerce, the Governor of Pennsylvania. "Why," David Q. Little almost screamed to himself, "why do they want *me* to testify?"

For David Little was only a steel salesman. A few times he and Mr. Brown had exchanged pleasantries at the water cooler. That was all. Why should pig-eyed Leon Tidings, the mysterious government official who spewed out hatred of all things American, why should Tidings single out David?

No matter. He *had* singled him out. And Smith Armstrong had let David know, in tones that never rose above a murmur yet chilled him with terror, that David was expected to "cooperate."

David had no intention of cooperating. In the six months since the Treaty, he had seen the quality of Pittsburgh life melt like a snowflake in a furnace. Now they were rolling over the leaders of the community. Could one man stand up to them? He desperately wanted to.

David heard Smith Armstrong, seated high above him, ask the question he knew would come, the question he dreaded. "What is your opinion of Mr. Brown's general reaction to the Treaty of Friendship?"

It was the Moment of Truth. Now he was alone in the darkness. Outside, all around him, was Power. He realized that Avery Brown was doomed. He thought about Nancy, the three children, his job, his mortgage.

How did David answer? *How would you answer?*

One Man Against the Total State

David Q. Little is everyman, neither hero nor villain. He finds himself caught up in events so strange he can hardly trust his own eyes and ears. David never liked to be alone. Now, in the madness all around him, he finds comfort in solitude. He begins to keep a journal, discovers himself in its pages – and helps us discover *ourselves.*

This is the story of what may happen to America, the day after tomorrow. Drip, drip, drip erode our freedoms. David Q. Little, Mr. Average American, puts it down as it happens – often hardly realizing the meaning of it all. Because he is the guy next door, David's journal has a vividness, a shock value that will haunt you. For just a few moments, step inside David's world:

EVERYDAY LIFE. The FCC has authority to monitor phone calls "to safeguard the public interest." There is a booming black market in pre-Treaty books and magazines, since the Treaty requires the government to "upgrade" all publishing. Paint peels off buildings, trees die, grass runs to weeds. Medicine is nationalized, with medical care and drugs available only to those with the right government papers.

LAW AND ORDER. Youth gangs roam the streets, raping and looting. David's home is vandalized 14 times but the local police, now disarmed, are powerless. Pittsburgh courts have four judges: from India, England, Poland and Cuba.

INFLATION. David's dollar is worth 16¢. The gold-backed ruble is the world currency. Three Peace Loans from Russia keep our economy going.

THE JOB MARKET. When David loses his job, he finds he can get a new one only through the government. Every job is classified, with minimum and maximum salaries.

RELIGION. Christmas is no longer a holiday, since the authorities are anxious to guarantee the absolute separation of Church and State. The churches agree, assuring everyone that the law does not affect people of true faith.

HOUSING. The Bureau of Housing now controls all home sales. Private contractors and realtors have been outlawed for serving "the selfish minority." To ensure "absolute equality and free choice," the Bureau sets racial quotas for each neighborhood.

POLITICS. All laws against the Communist Party are rescinded. Its membership swells. Democrats and Republicans merge into the new Coalition Party, but they are no match for the surging Communists. The secret ballot is abolished ("Only the guilty have something to hide!"). The Communists see to it that everyone votes. They poll 98%.

THE FAMILY. David's children are all selected for a free summer at the nearby World Youth Camp, though David and Nancy are not permitted to visit them. The children return lean, tan, older-looking, and bursting with slogans about building the New World. But David fails his Attitude Test (designed to determine a person's real views about his job and politics, and thus to isolate the unstable, the neurotic, the disloyal). David is fired and evicted, and the children are taken to a youth reclamation camp until he can provide "a proper home environment."

Examination Under Risk-Free Guarantee

This novel, with its anguished vision of America under the heel of Communists, spares us nothing. And yet, finally, the picture is inspiring. For David meets up with a handful of brave men and women who want to fight back. How they manage it, against impossible odds, is a hymn of hope that freedom will not die easily in our land.

Send for your copy of THE JOURNAL OF DAVID Q. LITTLE. We guarantee you'll agree it is *the* novel to WAKE AMERICA UP. Otherwise return book within 30 days for money back plus *extra cash* that will more than cover your return postage. Mail coupon below with $6.95 to your bookseller or: Arlington House, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

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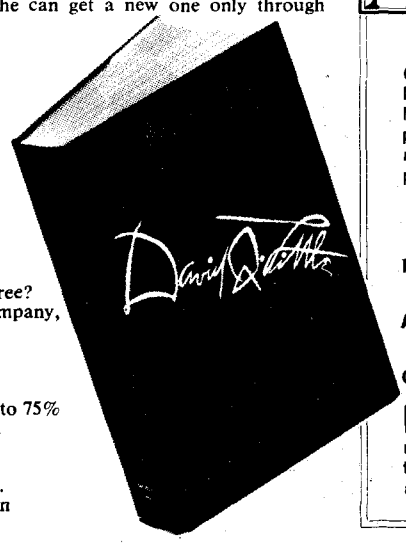

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